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HISTORICAL PAPERS AND ADDRESSES

OF THE

LANCASTER COUNTY

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

V. 22

1918

VOLUME XXII

LANCASTER, PA.

1918

1676039

PRESS OF
THE NEW ERA PRINTING COMPANY
LANCASTER, PA.

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PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4 AND 11, 1918.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

ANNUAL REPORTS OF OFFICERS.
LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.
SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.
TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.
OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1918.
IN MEMORIAM.
MINUTES OF JANUARY MEETING.
MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING.

VOL. XXII. NO. 1.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1918

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Officers of the Society for 1918 - - - - -	10
In Memoriam - - - - -	11
Minutes of January Meeting - - - - -	14
Minutes of Special Meeting - - - - -	15

ANNUAL REPORT OF OFFICERS.

LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 4, 1918.

The year 1917 has proven a rather auspicious one in the history of the library and museum of the Lancaster County Historical Society. Books from the library have been extensively used by both members and non-members. Many inquiries in regard to matters historical have been answered through this medium, both through personal visits to the library and through written communication.

More than the usual number of donations were received. Two especially large donations of books were those from Ex-Senator Amos Mylin, of Pequea Valley, and from Miss Lillian Evans, of Columbia. The Mylin donation includes more than 500 books, consisting of State and Federal Government documents and reports of many kinds. Only about two-thirds of them have been received and none included in the library tabulation as yet. The Evans donation included fifty books of a miscellaneous character, of which many were old and interesting historical works. A third large donation was that from E. M. Herr, of Pittsburgh, which in addition to much data in regard to the local Hans Herr descendants, and cabinets, contained a dozen books, mostly genealogical in character.

The year brought a decided enlargement in the genealogical department of the library—fourteen different family histories having been received by donation.

Attention should be called to the fact that the Society has a fine lot of old woodcuts and metal plates for book and newspaper work. Many of these are of much historic value. The collection numbers 185. Seventy of these were secured by gift during 1917, sixty-five of them, showing many old local dignitaries and scenes which have long since changed having been donated by William Riddle, of Lancaster.

Another feature of the Society's collection of things historical, which might be touched lightly here, is the fact that, in addition to the several fine pictures and framed documents of a valuable character, there are two score additional such things in our two rooms on the third floor of this building. Several of the most important things added to this collection during the year were: A framed portrait of General John C. Fremont, from the Evans donation; the well known Hicks picture of American Authors, from H. F. Russel, of Lancaster; and a family group portrait including the late Dr. Frederick Albright, of Lancaster, from his sister, Miss Annie Albright, of Lancaster, who also donated the Albright Bible to be added to the Society's growing collection of old family Bibles.

The Albright donation contained a half dozen articles for the museum of the Society. The largest contribution to this department during the year came from Charles T. Emons, of Lancaster. This gift contained a miscellaneous assortment of articles, chief among which was the finest and largest number of Indian relics—numbering more than 300 pieces—which the Society possesses.

The Society now has many antiques, curios of an interesting sort and historical, ly valuable things, for which, however, there is no room for proper display.

There were also some desirable additions to our very fine and extensive collection of old newspapers and other local periodicals now rare. One of especial note among these was a copy of "The Wreath," published seventy-two years ago in Lancaster, donated by Rev. and Mrs. Harry I. Hartman and renovated through President F. R. Diffenderffer.

A valuable historical picture among acquisitions of the year was a fine reproduction in water color of an arch that spanned West King street during Lafayette's visit to Lancaster in 1825, which was reproduced in black and white in the Historical Society pamphlet recently.

Owing to the growing demand and increasing scarcity of back numbers of the Society pamphlet, the Library Committee decided that twenty-five cents shall be the regulation price for both current and back numbers, for both members and non-members. In order to save expense, the usual ten numbers of the publication were condensed for 1917 into eight. The volume for 1916, and a half dozen exchanges are now in the hands of the binder.

The total number of books in the library at present is 2,767. Of these, 98 were added during the past year. Two were secured by purchase. The balance were donations.

The individual expense account of the library follows:

Balance on hand, January 1, 1917	\$17.74
Used by Librarian Lottie M. Bausman in January:	
For maps	\$ 1.00
For stamps	\$ 1.00
Used by present librarian since then:	
For housecleaning	\$ 1.25
For drayage	25
For book	\$ 1.25
For stamps	\$ 4.00
For Lafayette arch sketch	\$ 3.00
For sundries36
Total	\$12.11
Balance on hand	\$ 5.63

HARRY STEHMAN,
Librarian.

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 4, 1918.

On the threshold of another year in the existence of the Lancaster County Historical Society our organization is found to be in better condition, from every standpoint, than ever before. The membership is well beyond the four hundred mark, there is a steadily increasing interest in all the affairs of the Society among the members, while of great importance is the recognition which our organization is receiving not only from our own people but from those in other counties and other States. In fact, the Lancaster County Historical Society is a nationally recognized organization. The demand for our monthly pamphlets has been more marked the past year, we believe, than for a number of years. They are being sent to all parts of the country and many purchasers are eager to get them, never questioning the cost. It is indeed a most encouraging sign of national recognition. It might also be stated that in the amount of original historical data gathered and published the Lancaster County Historical Society takes a very front rank.

Twelve papers have been read before the Society during the year just closed and they form the usual ten numbers, although this year there are but eight pamphlets due to the fact that some of the papers were combined in one number (a sort of war conservation). Probably of chief interest to the membership was the paper prepared by our retiring President, F. R. Diffenderffer, who at great length and in most entertaining manner reviewed the history of the Society from its inception down to the past year. Of the scores of special articles which have come from the pen of this valued member the one but recently published ranks as one of the best. Another very valuable paper was that on the old clocks and clockmakers in Lancaster county, by D. F. Magee, Esq., while of more general interest were the papers read at the annual outing by our newly elected President, Judge Landis, and State Librarian Thomas L. Montgomery. The Lafayette number embracing these papers is a marked feature of the 1917 volume.

What shall be the special work for the New Year? There has been a suggestion made in the public prints that the Historical Society should begin the collection of a list of all the soldiers, Marines, and sailors from Lancaster city and county who have enlisted in the present world war. The task looks like a big one, but I believe that it can be accomplished, and when completed make a most valuable record not only for the Society but for the entire community. The frequent patriotic demonstrations following the participation of the United States in the war, and the departure for camp of the various local units and drafted men should be preserved in some permanent form, and I feel that the Lancaster County Historical Society is the proper body to take up the work. I leave the suggestion to the consideration of the members.

C. B. HOLLINGER

Secretary.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 2, 1918.

Report of the financial condition of the Lancaster County Historical Society of Lancaster, Pa., for the year ending December 31, 1917:

January 1, 1917—Balance on hand	\$285.85
Amount received from County Treasurer	200.00
Amount received from dues and membership fees	362.00
Amount received from sale of publications	45.57
Total	\$893.52

Amounts paid by the Treasurer for which orders were regularly drawn by the President and Secretary and ordered paid by the Society, as follows:

For librarian's services	\$ 50.00
For printing and stationery	436.75
For mailing and dinking	71.76
For postage	20.00
For State Federation dues	2.00
For purchase of book (history of paper)	3.00
For binding books	4.00
For rent of rooms (2 years)	35.00
For caretaker	5.00
For certificate of deposit	200.00
Total	\$827.51
Balance on hand January 1, 1918	66.01
Total	\$893.52

In addition to the above the Treasurer has submitted to us five certificates of deposit issued by the Conestoga National Bank of Lancaster bearing interest at four per cent. as follows:

\$ 30.41	due	Jan. 3, 1918.
\$243.32	due	Mar. 4, 1918.
\$219.02	due	July 18, 1918.
\$ 32.90	due	Dec. 3, 1918.
\$200.00	due	Mar. 6, 1918.
<u> </u>		
\$725.65		

Attest:

D. B. LANDIS,
L. B. HERR,
D. F. MAGEE,

Auditing Committee.

Respectfully submitted.

A. K. HOSTETTER,
Treasurer.

Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 4, 1918.

We, the undersigned auditors appointed to audit the accounts of A. K. Hostetter, Treasurer of the Lancaster County Historical Society, do hereby certify that we have duly audited said accounts and do find them correct as stated herein, showing the receipts for the year including balance on hand, at the beginning of the year to be \$893.52, and the expenditures which include a certificate of deposit for \$200 which was invested, amount to \$827.51, leaving a balance in the new account of \$66.01.

Your committee also examined and found in the treasurer's hands the following certificates of deposit:

Due Jan. 8, 1918	\$ 30.41
Due Mar. 4, 1918	\$243.32
Due Mar. 6, 1918	\$200.00
Due July 18, 1918	\$219.02
Due Dec. 3, 1918	\$ 32.90
Total	<u>\$725.65</u>

All of which is respectfully submitted this 4th day of January, A. D., 1918.

D. B. LANDIS,

L. B. HERR,

D. F. MAGEE,

Auditing Committee

OFFICERS OF SOCIETY FOR 1918.

PRESIDENT.

JUDGE C. I. LANDIS.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

F. R. DIFFENDERFFER,
H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, ESQ.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

CHARLES B. HOLLINGER

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

MISS MARTHA B. CLARK.

TREASURER.

A. K. HOSTETTER.

LIBRARIAN.

HARRY L. STEHMAN, JR.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MRS. SARAH B. CARPENTER, MISS MARY N. ROBINSON, D. F. MAGEE,
ESQ., GEORGE STEINMAN, D. B. LANDIS, G. F. K. ERISMAN, L. B. HERR,
J. L. SUMMY, MISS DAISY E. B. GRUBB, I. C. ARNOLD, ESQ.

In Memoriam.

HENRY S. WILLIAMSON.

H. S. Williamson, retired business man and donor of Williamson Park, and one of Lancaster's leading and probably best-known citizens, died suddenly on Sunday morning, May 20, 1917.

Mr. Williamson was a director of the Hamilton Watch Company, one of the organizing directors of the Peoples National Bank and a director in the Peoples Trust Company, President of the Benner Manufacturing Company, a trustee of the Ann C. Witmer Home, a trustee of the Stevens Industrial School, a trustee of Franklin and Marshall College, a trustee of Shippen School for Girls, a trustee of the Millersville State Normal School before it passed into State control, President of the Playground Association, a trustee of the Home for Friendless Children, and one of the organizers and the first President of the present Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the Ferneliff Club at Benton, the Hamilton Club, Lancaster Fair Association, and was also affiliated with a number of other organizations, charitable and social, including the Lancaster County Historical Society.

He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, serving as an elder for many years, and he gave much attention to church activities. He was also interested in the establishment of Bethany Church, on West End avenue.

REV. DR. FREDERICK GARDINER.

While cranking his motor car in front of the University Club in Philadelphia, December 7, 1917, the Rev. Dr. Frederick Gardiner, a retired Episcopal clergyman, dropped dead from heart disease. He was sixty years old. He was graduated from the Harvard Divinity School. After graduating he took a post-graduate course in France and was ordained in 1885.

After his ordination, his first charge was a church in South Dakota, and later he took charge of the Episcopal Church of Pomfret, Conn. Later he was for some years Headmaster of the Yeates School, Lancaster, Pa. He then became Secretary of Schools and Colleges for the Episcopal Church in the Province of Washington, which he held at the time of his death.

He came to this city in 1899 to assume the headmastership of the school, until that time a day school. It was located at the corner of North Duke and Walnut streets. As the needs of the school increased, and larger quarters were made necessary, it was removed to Belmont. Here it remained for another five years, attracting to itself all the while a greater prestige, and drawing young men of the Episcopal Church from all parts of the country.

In 1914, the year in which Rev. Gardiner retired from the Headmastership, the rectory was burned, but under Dr. Schwacke it was replaced by another structure, called Gardiner Hall, in honor of the former Headmaster.

Dr. Schwacke became Assistant Headmaster of the Institute in 1911, and when Rev. Gardiner retired, in July, 1914, succeeded him. Immediately Rev. Gardiner was elected a member of the Board of Trustees.

Rev. Gardiner then became Secretary of Schools and Colleges for the Episcopal Church in the Province of Washington.

MONROE B. HIRSH.

Monroe B. Hirsh, a member for a number of years of the Executive Committee of the Lancaster County Historical Society died March 26, 1917. Deceased was born in Lancaster and was in his forty-ninth year. He was a son of Mrs. Augusta and the late Herman Hirsh. Having always been a resident of Lancaster, Mr. Hirsh was widely known, and his jovial disposition made for him a host of friends. In earlier years he traveled considerably, and he was a most active man. His travels took him through this country, as well as to Europe. On the death of Clarence Hirsh, deceased became a member of the firm of Hirsh & Bro., clothiers, in 1894, and he was connected with the firm up to the time of his death. Fraternally Mr. Hirsh was a member of several organizations. He was connected with Lodge No. 43 F. and A. M.; Lodge of Perfection, Lancaster Lodge of Elks, the Travel Club, Lancaster Lodge, No. 228, I. O. B. B.; Lancaster County Historical Society and the Charity Society. He was also a member of the Duke Street Temple and a Trustee and Treasurer of the Congregation Shaarai Shomayim, and took an active interest in the affairs of the congregation and its societies.

THEODORE W. SCOTT.

Theodore W. Scott, a pharmacist in the United States Navy, and who was on duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard until ill health compelled his retirement, died on Saturday evening, August 4, 1917, at five o'clock at his home, in East Petersburg, in his forty-eighth year.

Mr. Scott was a native of Little Britain township, a son of William B. and Lydia Speakman Scott. His early education was in the township schools, and later he entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he graduated as honor man. In 1896 he entered the United States Navy as pharmacist and served until ill health compelled his retirement in 1911. He was instrumental in fitting up and equipping the medical department of the Hospital Ship Solace, and soon afterwards was operated upon in the same hospital.

In 1912, after he retired, he came to Lancaster, where he resided until November of 1916, when he removed to East Petersburg.

Answering the call to duty in April last, he reported to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He remained faithfully at his post until absolutely compelled by illness to give up, and about June 1, after seven weeks of service, came home.

He was a man of fine attainments, good education, and with his great experience in visiting many parts of the world, was remarkably well informed and an exceedingly interesting and instructive conversationalist. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, Lancaster.

MRS. GEORGE N. REYNOLDS.

The death of Mrs. Helen Koues Reynolds, wife of George N. Reynolds, occurred March 14, 1917, at their home, No. 231 North Duke street, in her seventy-seventh year.

Mrs. Reynolds was a member of St. James' Episcopal Church and the King's Daughters, and belonged to the Daughters of the American Revolution Society and the Governor Thomas Dudley Descendants' Society of Boston. She was educated in England, where one of her maternal aunts lived. The deceased was born in New Orleans on November 25, 1841, and was married in Christ Church, New York, on November 7, 1865.

Mrs. Reynolds' father was Theodore Mitchell Koues, born in Portsmouth, N. H., among whose ancestors were Governors John Winthrop and Thomas Dudley of the Massachusetts Bay Colony (Boston).

MISS EMMA POWERS.

Miss Emma Powers, one of the best-known school teachers in Lancaster over a period covering nearly four decades, died June 10, 1917, at St. Joseph's Hospital, death following an operation, which came at the conclusion of an illness of six weeks. The deceased was a native of Lancaster, a daughter of the late Jacob Powers, and she was about sixty-eight years of age. During her splendid career as a teacher of the public schools in this city she filled many important posts of duty, being promoted as high as the Boys' High School. She loved teaching, and was never happier than when in her class rooms. She learned and taught at the same time and was one of the best informed teachers in this section of the State.

MINUTES OF JANUARY MEETING.

Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 4, 1918.

The annual meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening in their room in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library, on North Duke street. President F. R. Diffenderffer had charge, and the librarian was, upon motion, chosen to serve as secretary pro tem.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Judge Charles I. Landis; First Vice President, F. R. Diffenderffer, Litt.D.; Second Vice President, H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.; Recording Secretary, Charles B. Hollinger; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Martha B. Clark; Treasurer, A. K. Hostetter, and Librarian, Harry Stehman, Jr.

The executive committee decided upon follows: Mrs. Sarah A. Carpenter, Mrs. Mary N. Robinson, D. F. Magee, Esq., George Steinman, D. B. Landis, G. F. K. Erisman, L. B. Herr, J. L. Summy, Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb and I. C. Arnold, Esq. Upon motion, the secretary was instructed to cast his ballot for these officers and the chair declared their election.

Prof. and Mrs. David B. Lavvill, of Lampeter, and Frank E. Herr, of Millersville, were unanimously elected to membership. Howard F. Russell of No. 135 East New street, and Miss Magdalen Remley, of No. 620 Marietta avenue, were nominated for membership.

The librarian presented the following report:

The following donations and exchanges were received for the library during the past month:

Programme of the Pennsylvania Society Dinner, in New York, December 5.

Programme of the inauguration of Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh.

Republican Campaign song sheets of 1892, and a metal plate of the old Steuman hardware store, and an old fashioned country home in this section, all from The Daily New Era.

Announcement catalogues of the School of Journalism, and regarding the political science, philosophy, and pure science courses of Columbia University, New York.

Records of the American Catholic Historical Society, December, 1917.

The Journal of American History, July to September, 1917.

Annual Reports of the Western Reserve Historical Society, 1917.

The December, 1917, number of The Linden Hall Echo.

The Wisconsin Magazine of History, December, 1917, from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Bucks County Historical Society Papers, Vol. IV (bound volume) and the May, 1917, pamphlet of that historical society.

Programme of the thirteenth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, on Thursday, January 17, in Harrisburg, for which event the usual data relating to the Lancaster County Historical Society was forwarded a week ago.

Report of the State Commissioner on Banking, 1916, Part II.

Appropriation Acts of the Penna. General Assembly, 1917.

Laws of Pennsylvania, Passed at the Session of 1917, and a copy of the Philadelphia Gazette, and the Universal Daily Advertiser of October 28, 1799, presented by Mrs. Mary A. Hoffmeier, of Lancaster.

As the extreme cold had prevented a good attendance, it was decided to hold an adjourned meeting next Friday evening, in the library, when the annual reports of the officers will be read and other business transacted.

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING.

Lancaster, Jan. 11, 1918.

A special meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held on Friday evening in the A. Herr Smith Library Building. President Charles I. Landis delivered a brief inaugural in which he thanked the membership for the honor they conferred upon him by selecting him as their President. He stressed the fact that he truly deemed it an honor, paid a fine compliment to his immediate predecessor, Dr. F. R. Diffenderffer, and asked the co-operation of the membership one and all in the future for making the work of the society count as much as possible in its proper sphere.

Treasurer A. K. Hostetter made his annual report in which he showed that the cash balance on hand in the treasury at present is \$66.01, which added to the Society's securities makes a total of \$893.52. The auditing committee, consisting of D. B. Landis, L. B. Herr and D. F. Magee, Esq., reported finding the accounts correct.

Secretary Charles B. Hollinger in his annual report stated that the society is in a highly flourishing condition, with interest in it growing steadily locally, and recognized national prestige among organizations of a similar character. He advocated that the society begin the collection of a list of all the soldiers, Marines, and sailors from Lancaster city and county who have enlisted in the present world war.

Librarian Harry Stehman, Jr., made announcement of many exchanges of publications and pamphlets, also some governmental reports, as well as several donations. Among these was a copy of "The Philadelphia Gazette and the Universal Daily Advertiser" of October 28, 1799, presented by Mrs. Mary A. Hoffmeier, of Lancaster.

Librarian Stehman also made his annual report, in which he announced upwards of a hundred books added to the library during 1917, making a total of 2,767 volumes on the library shelves. The year also brought a decided enlargement of the genealogical collection, many fine additions to the museum, and some valuable donations of pictures and metal plates for newspaper and book work.

The committee in charge of indexing the first 20 volumes of the society's progress upon the work during the past year, but not entire completion as yet. The matter of publication of the work was referred to the executive committee.

H. F. Eshleman, Esq., also read a number of very interesting items from the reports of Jacob and Isaac Taylor, surveyors of the Province of Pennsylvania, about the year 1714 and later, pertaining to what is now Lancaster county. He also read other gleanings pertaining to this locality in the Eighteenth century.

Judge Charles I. Landis reported progress in the matter of the proposed Madam Mary Ferree marker, and the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That the President of the Lancaster County Historical Society be authorized to sign a lease with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for a piece of land ten feet square along the Lincoln Highway, in the village of Leaman Place, upon which to erect a marker and tablet to Madam Ferree and the first settlers in Eastern Lancaster County."

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1918.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

ITEMS IN THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE CONCERNING LANCASTER COUNTY.

A PICTURE OF WASHINGTON BY A
LANCASTER ARTIST

MINUTES OF FEBRUARY MEETING

VOL. XXII. NO. 2.

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By H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, Esq.	
A Picture of Washington by a Lancaster Artist - - -	27
By JUDGE C. I. LANDIS.	
Minutes of February Meeting. - - - - -	30

ITEMS IN THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE CONCERNING LANCASTER COUNTY.

In the October number of 1907, the December number of 1910, and the May number of 1913, of the proceedings of this Society, I gave installments in consecutive order of local Lancaster county news from 1719 to 1746 found in the American Weekly Mercury and from 1728 to 1832 in the Pennsylvania Gazette. I now continue the chronology from the latter date in the Gazette onward.

In the Gazette of July 11, 1734, it is recorded that the weather of this region has been excessively hot—so hot that men died in the fields—and the birds of the air died in multitudes; that nothing like such heat had been known since the great heat seven years earlier.

In the issue of September 25th there is an account of a very violent storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning. It is stated that the storm blew down stacks and chimneys, uncovered houses and quite demolished many buildings. Reports were made at Philadelphia of its terrific violence at Conestoga, and from there down to the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay. At Conestoga the storm occurred between 7 and 8 in the evening, about half an hour later than in Philadelphia.

In the same issue there is given the following account of the missionary efforts of the Cloister and the activity of its members in preaching to the surrounding country:

"Yesterday morning Michael Welfare, one of the Christian philosophers of Conestoga, appeared in full market (in Philadelphia) in the habit of a pilgrim, his hat of linen, his beard at full length, and a long staff in his hand. He declared himself sent by Almighty God to denounce vengeance against the iniquity and wickedness of the inhabitants of this city and Province without speedy repentance. The earnestness of his discourse which continued a quarter of an hour and the vehemence of his actions and the importance of what he delivered commanded the attention of a multitude of people. And when he finished he went away unmolested."

In the issue of January 6, 1747, appears a notice that this sermon on the above occasion has just been published:

"Just published, 'The Wisdom of God Crying and Calling to the Sons and Daughters of Men for Repentance,' being the testimony delivered to the people of Philadelphia in Philadelphia Market, September, 1734, by Michael Welfare; together with some additional remarks on the present state of Christianity in Pennsylvania. To be sold by B. Franklin."

In the issue of December 30, 1735, appears an item showing that the people of Lancaster county were, in common with the people generally in Pennsylvania, tired of paying quit rents. There is a notice which stands that the people of Lancaster county have not done their duty in this respect, and that the receiver general will sit at Lancaster town from 26th to 31st next to re-

cover the arrears; and persons owing are warned to pay up or if they fail measures will be pursued that will entail expense.

The prevalence of "lotteries" in Lancaster county as well as elsewhere in those days is shown in an item dated March 25, 1736. It is stated that "Further notice is hereby given to all persons that are inclined to become adventurers in the lottery for One Hundred Thousand Acres of land in the Province that the tickets are to be delivered at the secretary's office," etc. It is further stated that clerks will be in attendance in Lancaster and other sections with books for persons to subscribe for the number of tickets they desire, obliging themselves to pay for the same on or before June 25th.

By Order of the Proprietors,

JOHN GEORGES, Secretary.

In the issue of April 8, 1736, an idea is given of the size of river crafts in those days. It is stated that as Robert Scott was going over John Williams' Ferry on Susquehanna in a boat with eleven horses, which he had for sale, the boat capsized and Scott and a servant of Williams and three horses were drowned.

In an advertisement dated September 2, 1736, concerning a runaway servant owned by Thomas Edwards, our second chief judge of the county, the kind of clothes worn in this locality is shown. It is stated that the lad, who was about twenty-one years of age, had on a homespun linen shirt and breeches and waistcoat, a good pair of shoes and an old felt cocked hat. The captor was promised 40 shillings reward.

In the issue of February 3, 1737, the controversial correspondence between John Ross and "Countryman" Higginbotham over the Pennsylvania-Maryland boundary line, as far as it touches Lancaster county, begins. The correspondence is emphatic and illuminating, and somewhat at times profane. Those interested in a full history of the fixing of the line ought not to omit to read this correspondence.

In the issue of October 6, 1737, may be found the election returns of Lancaster county, giving the names of the candidates for Sheriff, for Coroner and County Commissioner. In those days the people elected two persons for each of these offices and the Governor selected from them the one whom he thought best. We would consider such an arrangement a fine opportunity to defeat the will of the people for the sake of private interests. These election returns are not of great importance; but if the complete history of the county is to be made up, it must be done by piecing together all the parts and fractions. The returns (at least for Commissioner) may be found in the minute book of the Commissioners of our county; but those for Sheriff and Coroner are not to be found anywhere, except in this old newspaper. The election returns for every year are here, for all the counties of the province. As a rule, the number of votes cast are not given.

In the issue of December 15, 1737, there is an account of a great earthquake at Annapolis and New Castle. The account states that it was also felt at Conestoga, 100 miles distant, where "some clouds at the same time were seen to waver and dance, disappear and appear again, in an uncommon manner. Three or four evenings successively after the earthquake an unusual redness appeared in the western sky, continuing about an hour after sun set."

In the issue of May 21, 1738, there is a list of unclaimed letters for Lancaster county people of Donegal, Pequea, Octoraro, Salisbury, etc. In the November 2 issue a much longer list is to be found.

In the issue of April 10, 1740, there is an explanation of the stage route from Trenton to Brunswick, giving an account of the regularity and cheapness

of the conveyance. The stage wagon went twice a week from Trenton Ferry—Monday and Thursday—and back every Tuesday and Friday. The advertisement states that the "wagon will be covered over so that passengers may sit easy and dry, and care will be taken to deliver goods and messages safe. To encourage people to travel and to send goods by the said wagon the following low prices are fixed: Every passenger, 2 shillings and 6 pence—merchant goods 2 shillings per hundred weight. Household goods, boxes, etc., at the cheapest rates. The same to be performed by

WILLIAM ATLEE,
JOSEPH YEATES."

Slavery in Pennsylvania did not extend alone to the negro race. An advertisement in the issue of June 26, 1740, states that "a Dutch servant man and his wife are to be sold for two years and eight months; also a genteel riding chair, a tencord flat, with new sails and rigging and a fishing boat. Enquire of the printer."

In the issue of August 14, 1740, there is a notice that "all persons who have suffered from the late enlistment of servants in Lancaster county and in Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester counties, shall immediately make the same known to the constables of the several districts who have orders to transmit the same to Philadelphia to the committee of grievances appointed by the Assembly."

In the issue of October 9, 1740, there is a list of public officers elected. Among them appear as assessors for Lancaster county: James Smith, Andrew Work, James Murry, Francis Reynolds, Robt. Harris and John Reynolds; and as County Commissioner, Robt. Barber.

In the issue of January 15, 1741, there is a long list of unclaimed letters for people of Lancaster county. In them many local dwelling places or supposed dwelling places are mentioned, viz: Wrightstown, Donnigal, Conestoga Road, Piquea (Care of Sarah Brown) one was addressed "to be held at John Postlewaits," also Octoraro, Pextan, Salisbury, etc. There is one to Geo. Gibson, "the store keeper at Pequay." Some of those named as addresses are new and not on the assessment lists.

In the issue of April 9, 1741, there is an account of a great local snow storm as follows:

"We hear from Lancaster county that during the continuance of the great snow, which in general was more than three feet deep, great numbers of the back inhabitants suffered much for want of bread; that many families of new settlers for some time had little else to subsist on, but the carcasses of deer found dead or dying in the swamps or runs about their houses. And although they had given all their grain to their cattle, many horses and cows are dead, and the greatest part of the game in the woods are dead, that the deer which could not strugale through the snow to the springs are believed to be all dead and many of those which did get into the savannas are also dead, ten or fifteen being found in the compass of a few acres of land. The Indians fear the winter has been fatal to the deer, turkey, etc., in the northern parts, that they will be scarce for many years. We also hear that a young woman in Derry township attempting to get home, about a mile—as soon as she came within sight of her father's house turned out the horse which she had borrowed from her neighbor as he directed her, but not being able to make her way through the snow she threw off her clothes and attempted to return in the horses footing, but after much struggling as appeared by her tracks, she was frozen to death."

In the issue of October 7, 1742, are found the election returns for the

province. Those for Lancaster county are: Commissioner John Allison; Assessors, Jacob Huber, John Wright, Jr., Andrew Work, Benjamin Chambers, Hugh Bale and John Brandon.

In the issue of November 24, 1743, appears an item stating that "a new map of the province of Pennsylvania is begun and a great part of it finished," whereon will be delineated with the greatest exactness the several counties, townships, towns, rivers, creeks and highways with the situation and extent of the principal mountains as far as the province is yet surveyed. The river Delaware will be laid down as far as it bounds the province, and the river Susquehanna with its tributaries near 200 miles beyond the inhabitants.

"A map of each county is also intended by a greater scale in which every tract of land will be described according to the original survey, and the names of the purchasers inserted. By William Parsons, Surveyor General of said Province."

There is no evidence that I am aware of that any such map was published. A careful search should be made to ascertain whether or not it was ever completed.

In the issue of January 11, 1744, there is an item which shows that the local custom of "barring out the teacher" was a very old custom thirty years ago. The article is as follows:

"From Lancaster county we hear that a country schoolmaster, who had been barred out by the scholars on the breaking up for the Holidays attempting to force his way into the school, one of the lads rashly thrust a hanger through a crevice near the door, and wounded him so that he died in a few hours."

The older people of our day remember very well the custom in some of the remote parts of the county, of barring out the teacher when school adjourned for the Christmas season, and not allowing him to come into the school room unless he "treated" the pupils. It was a very rough performance and a good many thrashings and dismissals, and meetings of the directors to adjust the matter, generally followed.

In the issue of July 12, 1744, an item appeared: "Friday last his Hon. or the Governor returned to town from 'Newtown,' in Lancaster county, where the treaty was held between the Indians of the Six nations and the governments of Virginia and Maryland, which we hear ended happily to the satisfaction of all parties." The strange part about this item is that Lancaster, well known by name for nearly a score of years before, should have been called "Newtown" by the intelligent editor of the Gazette.

In the issue of December 6, 1744, appears a long account of the attempt to burn Conrad Weiser in his own residence in Tulpyhocken. Full particulars are given, and the method of entrapping him by fastening the door of his house so that the family could not get out, and the placing of straw about the building and then lighting the same. A person named Adam Haines with whom Weiser had a difficulty, and whom Weiser caused to be arrested for a crime, was accused by Mr. Weiser. A reward was offered for his arrest. This house was saved, though considerably damaged. From the account it appears that the fire had crept under the roof and was rapidly burning it. About 150 years later this old house was finally burned to the ground, at the hands of an incendiary.

On January 15, 1745, it is noted that Edward Smout was appointed ranger for Lancaster county for 1745.

Under date of May 2 of the same year it is set forth that "A petition was presented to the Assembly praying that the upper parts of Philadelphia county

above McCall Manor with part of Lancaster county be erected into a new county which was referred to further consideration at the next sitting."

There were several attempts to cut off considerable portions from Lancaster county, which failed. Finally that part west of the Susquehanna River was erected into York county.

In the issue of May 16, 1745, there is an account of the treachery against the English inhabitants of one of the half breed Indians. He was a child of an Indian and a Frenchman, and was a powerful local factor in early times here in our county. The account states that "Two of the Indians are returned empty handed from Allegheny, having been plundered of all their goods, skins and servants, by Peter Chartier who had with him six Frenchmen and five or six hundred Indians, men, women and children, who were about to move to Canada, to a tract of land appointed for them to settle on by the French in a fork above the second branch of the River Wabash. This Chartier is a late deserter from this province; he is said to be one of the sons of Sieur la Salle's man and a Shawanee Indian woman. He had a plantation in Lancaster county, but having early in the spring procured from our merchants a considerable quantity of goods he declared for the French and set up the French colors before his door at Allegheny, having, as he says in a letter to one of his former acquaintances, accepted a commission from the French King."

In the issue of July 24, 1746, there is an account of three young female prisoners breaking jail at Lancaster—Ann Gutney, 13 years old, committed for murder; Jane McCoun, about 20 years of age, committed for murder, and Mary Porter, committed for a felony and liable also to the death penalty. Not less than half a score of women were hanged in our county before the Revolution—most of them for murder; but several for burglary, etc.

About this time the war spirit was awakened in the province and in our county. King George's War involved Spain about 1744 and France about 1748. An item on this subject appears in the issue of July 31, 1746, as follows: "Our companies designed for the expedition are now complete; and we hear from Rhode Island, Maryland and New Jersey, that the several companies from those provinces are also full."

At this point also begin references to the wonderful religious awakening caused by Rev. Whitfield, throughout the entire Atlantic sea board. He preached in Lancaster county and it seems also in the town above. It is stated that on Sunday 20th Whitfield preached twice to great audiences. When we consider how this faithful servant, not yet 32 years old, has for about 10 years labored in the vineyard, with an infirm constitution daily declining, and has triumphed over preachers and pamphleteers, we can agree with Dr. Watts that he is a man raised up by the Lord, etc."

Scores of the preachers and many prominent pamphleteers attacked Whitfield with great vehemence; and many churches were in an uproar because of his powerful preaching.

In the issue of September 11, after describing a list of sermons he had finished, it is stated that "To-morrow a week by 11 in the morning he designs preaching at Mr. Bronson's furnaces; and the Sunday following at Lancaster if his way be clear."

In the issue of May 23, 1747, we get a picture of the effect of enticing bound servants to leave their employers to join the military forces. It is there set forth "Deserted from Captain John Deimer's company Wm. Echard born in Germany, about 33 years old, and lived in Lancaster—also Nicholas Fye, a German, who lived in Lancaster—also John Snow, Dennis Carroll, Roger Mountain, John Burris, and Philip Campbell, all Irishmen who lived in Lancaster, and Anthony Bushong who lived in Lancaster."

In the issue of November 26, 1747, there is an account of the forming of an "Association for Our Common Security and Defense Against the Enemy." This meeting was held at Walton's School House, and 500 men signed their names. A little later 1,000 had subscribed. A scheme of lottery was fixed on to raise money for the public general service. The great point made was that our Province being Quaker was "nearly naked of defense." The full form of the association is set forth here, covering columns.

In the issue of December 3, the activities of Chester county in the same project are set forth in glorious terms and at large, and in the issue of January 26th the Lancaster county's members in these Associations is heralded in the following:

Captain, Hugh Patrick; Lieutenant, Thos. McDowell; Ensign, Thomas Grubb. In the issue of March 8th the officers are: Captains, Gabriel Davis and James Gillespie; Lieutenants, Robert Ellis and James Gilchrist; Ensigns, Edward Davis and Samuel Jamison; and in the issue of March 22, Colonel, Benjamin Chambers; Lieutenant Colonel, Robert Dunning; Major, Wm. Maxwell; also the following captains: Richard O'Cain, Robert Chambers, Jos. Cunningham, John Chambers, James Silver, Chas. Marrow, Geo. Brown, James Wood, James M. Seir, Matthew Dill, Benjamin Chambers, Robert Dunning, William Maxwell, and Samuel Crawford. The following were lieutenants: Wm. Smith, Andrew Findley, James Jack, Jonah Holmes, Tobias Hendricks, James Dysard, John Mitchel, John Potter, John McCormick, Wm. Kendle, Andrew Miller, Chas. McGilli, John Martin, and Wm. Rowland. The following were Ensigns: John Millebell, John Leser, John Thompson, Watts Davis, Jos. Emerson, John Anderson, Adam Hayes, John Randal, Saml. Fisher, Moses Starr, Geo. Brenner, Robt. Meck, James Wilkey, and Richard McDonald.

In the issue of April 28, 1748, the following captains and other officers are accredited to Lancaster county: Captains, Samuel Anderson, James Galbraith, Adam Reed, John Galbraith, James Armstrong, James Graham, James Pattison, Jedediah Alexander, John Smith, John McKeoun, David McClure, Thos. McKee, Robt. Baker and Thos. Harris, and Lieutenants are: John Woodside, James Sample, John Crawford, Wm. Allison, Alex. Armstrong, John Purgyes, High Whitford, Wm. Cunningham, James Anderson, Thos. Foster, Robt. Smith, Wm. Mitchell and James Smith. Also the following Ensigns: John Barclay, John Harris, John Young, Nath. Little, John Dougherty, Wm. McMillen, Thos. Mitchel, James Smith, Jas. Condor, James Tinney, Andrew Boggs, Wm. Baskell, Henry Rennie, and John Wilson.

In the issue of June 9th, 1748, contains the following as officers for Lancaster county: James Gillespie, Colonel; Samuel Anderson, Lieutenant Colonel, and James Mitchel, Major. Captains, Andrew Gregg and James Snodgrass, and Lieutenants, Wm. Crawford and John Alexander, and the Ensigns, Samuel Simpson and John Snodgrass. The latter are almost likely from Martine township.

In the issue of July 28, 1748, there is an account of a treaty held at Lancaster with the Indians between the Twigtwees and the Shawanese. The latter were apparently fearful at this time that they would be dealt with severely for their former treachery. The article concludes, "Had the war continued a few years longer probably the greatest part of the French Indians would have been brought over to the English interests, and the trade accordingly would have fallen into the hands of the British."

This brings these items down to the close of the year 1750.

A PICTURE OF WASHINGTON BY A LANCASTER ARTIST

Some months ago, in a discussion concerning certain oil paintings of Washington, Mr. Stans V. Henkels, of Philadelphia, who for a long time has been one of the leading book auctioneers in this country and also an expert on that subject, mentioned a picture of Washington, painted by Jacob Eicholtz. He gave me a unique and interesting narrative about it, and, as we claim Jacob Eicholtz as our own, I thought the story ought to be perpetuated. This seemed to me particularly appropriate, as even Professor William H. Miller, Mr. Eicholtz's grandson, had never heard of a portrait of Washington painted by his grandfather, except the large picture of "Washington and His Generals" mentioned by Mr. Hensel in his life of Jacob Eicholtz. I, therefore, asked Mr. Henkels to write down definitely the facts he had gathered, and I now give you the story in his own words:

"Speaking of the evolution of a portrait, I think the following anecdote relating to my business career ought not to be lost. In the spring of 1883, George W. Huffnagle called upon me in reference to making a sale of certain curios which had been gathered by his brother, Dr. Charles Huffnagle, the first United States Consul to Calcutta, India. Dr. Huffnagle had secured many rare curios concerning the Indies and the Orient, and these were deposited in a large mansion built by him at New Hope, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. The Huffnagles had married into the family of Colonel Isaac Franks, of Revolutionary fame. The latter was a personal friend of General Washington. During the yellow fever epidemic of 1793 in Philadelphia, Colonel Franks rented his house, in Germantown, to President Washington, and, while the house was furnished at that time, the President added much to its contents. After the fever epidemic was over, the house again came into the possession of Colonel Franks, and it was finally inherited by the Huffnagle family. Much of the furniture used by General Washington at the time of his occupancy of this mansion was moved by Dr. Huffnagle to his estate at New Hope. Among these effects was a life-size, bust, oil portrait of General Washington, painted by Jacob Eicholtz for Colonel Franks.

"Mr. Huffnagle called upon me and arranged for the sale of the above mentioned curios and relics, and the sale of them took place at my gallery, No. 1117 Chestnut street, some time in 1883. He intended to include therein the Eicholtz portrait; but at that time there was in Philadelphia a certain dealer in art, named Hugh A. McCann, who was a constant visitor at my sales rooms, and, through this means, McCann became acquainted with Mr. Huffnagle. When Mr. Huffnagle mentioned the Eicholtz portrait to him, he immediately offered to buy it at private sale, and they were not long in coming to terms. Thus McCann got possession of this picture. Later on certain dealings with McCann led me to inform him that he was no longer welcome at my place of business.

"Several years went by, and, at the death of a member of the firm of M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, several of their clerks left that firm and started the auction house of Ellis & Shaw, on Chestnut street, near Tenth. They

advertised a sale of historical portraits, and, being interested, I visited their gallery to inspect their offerings. There I saw the portrait of Washington by Eicholtz hanging on the wall. A considerable amount of color had been added to the face and the name of the artist had been changed to that of Charles Willson Peale. There were many other frauds of like character in the sale, the major part of which I found belonged to Mr. McCann. I informed the firm of these facts, and the spurious pictures were withdrawn from the sale. Several years again rolled by when Mr. McCann brought to my rooms a portrait of an unknown gentleman, three-quarter length, life-size, seated in a chair. I asked him where he got it, and he said he had purchased it at M. Thomas & Sons' auction rooms for fifteen dollars. He did not know who it was nor by whom it was painted, but he did know that it came from an old Philadelphia Quaker family. In a spirit of jest, I said to him, "By golly, Mac, that's Gouverneur Morris, by Gilbert Stuart." He immediately replied, "You are right," and he cut the central portion of the picture out, making the canvas about the usual size adopted by artists in painting bust portraits. This he carried away with him, and left the remainder of the picture with me.

About a year or two after this McCann made a sale with the firm of George A. Leavitt & Company, Auctioneers, of New York. The late Charles Steigerwalt, of Lancaster, attended this sale and made several purchases, for which he gave his promissory note to the auction house, leaving the pictures as security until the note was paid. The note fell due on a certain Friday (I do not recollect the date) and Steigerwalt made a special trip to New York to pay it. On his way to that city he called upon and informed me that he had purchased the "only portrait of Gouverneur Morris, by Gilbert Stuart," and also a very fine picture of General Washington by the same artist. I told him he had better bring them over that afternoon and let me see them, and this he did. Lo, and behold, there was my old friend again, the portrait of Washington, by Eicholtz, bearing the name of Gilbert Stuart as the artist. McCann had touched it up again and concluded it looked more like the work of Stuart than of Peale, upon whom he had first bestowed the honor of painting it. The portrait of the old Quaker gentleman, which McCann had cut out of the larger canvas, had on it the name of Gouverneur Morris, by Gilbert Stuart. I informed Mr. Steigerwalt of the fraud which had been practiced upon him, and advised him at once to get an attorney and attach the funds in the hands of the auctioneers. It took me some time to get it through his head that this was the only course for him to pursue to save himself from being robbed. I recollected that I had the old canvas from which the alleged Gouverneur Morris portrait was cut on the fourth floor of my place of business, and this I brought down, and as the portrait Steigerwalt had fitted exactly into the centre of it, this fact convinced Mr. Steigerwalt that he had been defrauded. I then introduced him to an attorney, a Mr. Randall, of Philadelphia, and proceedings were immediately started against the New York auction house. The auctioneers then appealed to McCann to authenticate the portraits, and this, of course, he could not do. He, however, consented to take them back. It was only after long waiting that the amount paid for the paintings by Steigerwalt was refunded to him.

"Several years elapsed again, when there was a sale at Freeman's auction house, 12th and Walnut streets, in which was included a portrait of Washington, by Charles Willson Peale. Mr. Henry Chapman, of Philadelphia, purchased this portrait. He brought it into my office, which was then at Davis & Harvey's, and to my surprise I found it was my old friend again who had visited me. It was the old portrait of Washington, painted for Colonel Franks, by Eicholtz, but with the name of Charles Willson Peale attached as the painter, Mr. McCann having come to the conclusion that his first attribution

was the best. Of course, Mr. Chapman had no trouble in getting the auctioneers, who are honorable people, to take the picture back, as they sold it entirely on the assertion of Mr. McCann as to its authorship. This is the last I saw of it. I heard that it went to California, but where it is now, I do not know. The peculiar feature attached to the whole transaction is, that, if McCann had let the picture remain in its original state and had sold it as a portrait by Eicholtz, he could have gotten almost as much for it as if it had been painted by Stuart or Peale. The picture was a copy by Eicholtz of the celebrated Athenaeum portrait of Washington, by Stuart; was painted, as I have said, to the order of Col. Franks; and it represented Eicholtz at his very best."

In this connection, it may not be inappropriate to speak of another picture of Washington. Upon the walls of the room in which you are now meeting hangs a painting of Washington with no mark of its origin upon it. Accidentally, I discovered where it came from. When John Michael kept the Grape Hotel, on North Queen street, it hung somewhere in that house, his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Michael having obtained it from a bachelor brother, Samuel Dietrich. She presented it to Thomas Fordney, the son of Mr. Thomas P. Fordney, who at present resides in Manheim township, just outside the city limits. The young man, tiring of it, or at least not wishing to keep it, sold it to Miss Eliza E. Smith, and, when Miss Smith presented this building and all the contents to the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library, the picture came along. No one, so far as I can find, knows by whom it was painted, and those of the older generation who might have enlightened us have, I think, all passed away. It is, I think, after the popular picture of Gilbert Stuart above mentioned, though some of its characteristics in pose may not be exactly the usual type of the Stuart pictures. I place these facts upon the record, so that in the future it may be known from whence the picture came.

MINUTES OF FEBRUARY MEETING

Lancaster, Pa., February 1, 1918.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society took place this evening in the A. Herr Smith Library Building. Judge Charles I. Landis presided, and the librarian was chosen to serve as Secretary pro tem. President Landis reported that he had signed the necessary lease with the Pennsylvania Railway Company for the piece of land at Leaman Place upon which the contemplated Ferree marker is to be erected. The matter of securing a suitable tablet for this marker was placed in the hands of the executive committee with power to act.

Howard F. Russell, of No. 135 East New street, and Miss Magdalena Remley, of No. 620 Marietta avenue, were unanimously elected to membership.

The librarian reported the receipt of the following books, magazines and pamphlets or other periodicals, by purchase and exchange, during January:

An old newspaper, "The Pennsylvania Reporter," of September 25, 1840, published in Harrisburg by William D. Boas, donated by Harry E. Leman, of Mechanicsburg, Lancaster county; by purchase, "The History of Pittsburgh," a volume by Neville B. Craig, Esq.

Universal Classic Manuscripts, in two volumes, from Charles Ward Dailley, No. 125 East Lemon street, Lancaster; Report of the Librarian of Congress for the year ending July, 1891; Analytical and Critical Bibliography of the Tribes of Tierra del Fuego and Adjacent Territory, by John M. Cooper, from the Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C.; The Thirty-first Annual Report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, 1917; The Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, Vol. 1, No. 1, January, 1918, from the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania; What the Government Asks of the Press, from the Committee on Public Information; The Maryland Historical Magazine, from the Maryland Historical Society; Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, 1917; German-American Annals, from the German-American Historical Society; The New York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin, January, 1918; The Linden Hall Echo, January, 1918; The Linden Hall Seminary Bulletin, November-December, 1917; The Snyder County Historical Society Bulletin, January, 1918; Alphabetical Muster Roll of Company of Infantry in service of U. S. commanded by Adam Miller in 2d Regiment, 2d Brigade, Penna. Militia under Lieutenant-Colonel John Lutz—Brigadier-General John Adams, September 5, 1814, from Elmer Billingsfelt.

The paper of the evening was entitled "A picture of Washington by a Lancaster Artist," by President Charles I. Landis. It was a most interesting account of the great Lancaster painter, Jacob Eichholtz's portrait of Washington and its travels and vicissitudes of fortune. Appended to it was an account of how the Washington oil portrait in the possession of the local Historical Society was secured from the Smith family when the building was made a public library. The paper was listened to with rapt attention throughout, and a vote of thanks accorded the author.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1918.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

DONEGAL REFORMED CHURCH AT MILTON
GROVE; MAYTOWN REFORMED CHURCH
AT MAYTOWN.
MINUTES OF MARCH MEETING.

VOL. XXII. NO. 3.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1918

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DONEGAL REFORMED CHURCH AT MILTON GROVE, MAYTOWN REFORMED CHURCH AT MAYTOWN.

During the past four years, as pastor of the Maytown Reformed Church, in Maytown, this county. I have from time to time come across items of historical value in connection with the history of our congregation. Just twenty years ago to-day, or March 1, 1898, Rev. Ellis S. Hay, pastor of the Maytown Reformed Church at that time, issued a little booklet entitled, "One Hundred and Thirty and Three Years Sketch of the Reformed Church of Maytown, Pennsylvania." From that little publication as a foundation I have built a more complete historical superstructure. At that time it was impossible to find any material which would give the data for the beginnings of the congregational life. To-day we are able to turn to a great source book: the "Minutes and Letters of the Coetus of the German Reformed Congregations in Pennsylvania, 1747-1792." This book was edited by Rev. Prof. Wm. J. Hinke, Ph.D., and published by the Eastern Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States in 1903. The material herein gathered was translated from the original documents discovered by Rev. James I. Good, D.D., LL.D., in the archives of the Reformed Church of Holland, at the Hague, on July 6, 1896. In 1897 Dr. Good sent Prof. Hinke to Holland to translate and copy these documents and later Dr. Good himself assisted in the work, which was finally completed in 1899, the records making about 4,000 pages. The entire cost of translating and copying was borne by Dr. Good. To this material was also added the records found in the archives of Amsterdam, Holland, and in the archives of the Dutch Reformed Church at New Brunswick, New Jersey; also the Harbaugh manuscripts.

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From this publication and from other writings and notes of Prof. Hinke, Dr. J. I. Good, Rev. Dr. Henry Harbaugh, Rev. Prof. Joseph Dubbs and others I shall make quotations freely.

The beginnings of Reformed worship in Donegal took place shortly after 1720, and was a part of that district known as Conestoga, although not within the Conestoga township between the Octoraro and Conestoga Creeks. No ordained ministers came, with these early settlers to the new world, but they, nevertheless, longing for the word, called upon pious men to lead them in worship, "with the reading of a sermon, with singing and prayer, according to the German Reformed order, on all Sundays and holidays, but, for want of a minister, without the administration of Holy Baptism and the Lord's Supper." The reader of these sermons and the leader of the people in these first Reformed services in Lancaster county was John Conrad Tempelman, a pioneer tailor from Heidelberg, Germany, who came to this country about the year 1721, and settled in Pennsylvania. He must be regarded as the founder of the Reformed Church in Lancaster county.

In the volume entitled, "Life of Michael Schlatter," by Rev. Henry Harbaugh, in speaking of his travels among the churches, Schlatter tells of his visit to Lancaster county:

"After having commended myself to the divine government and direction, on the 10th of June, 1741, I undertook an extensive journey. On the 11th, after having journeyed a distance of fifty-six miles, I came to the stream called Conestoga, and preached for a small congregation called Zeltenreich's On the 12th, I went to Lancaster, a distance of twelve miles. After speaking specially with the members on the 13th, writing down their names, and preaching a preparatory sermon, I administered the Holy Supper on the following day to 225 persons.

"On the 16th I went sixteen miles farther to Donegal, a church which lies north of Lancaster. There I preached to a small but spiritually hungry congregation of about twenty families, who, after they understood my commission, cheerfully promised to the support of a minister who should only now and then visit and edify them, in money and grain twelve pounds, or about eighty Dutch guilders.

"On the 18th I went twenty-six miles farther to preach at Modenecreek, on the 19th at Cocalico, eight miles off, and, on the 20th, six miles still farther, in Weiseichenland, where I preached a preparatory sermon.

"Up to this time these congregations have been edified and served by a certain tailor from Heidelberg, named Tempelman, whom the people, some twenty years ago, urged to this service, they being willing to be instructed and comforted by a pious layman rather than be wholly without the public service of God. He of his own accord offered that he would cheerfully vacate the post, as soon as a regular minister should be secured for these congregations; but, at the same time, asked that he might be placed in such circumstances that, as a regularly constituted minister, he might conduct the holy service in the congregations of Quittophilla, Swatara, Donegal, etc. He resides at Swatara where he has a family and a small piece of land."

From this we might suppose that there was a Reformed Church organization of some kind in Donegal, possibly as early as 1725.

In the year 1743 a minister by the name of Rev. Jacob Lischy arrived. He had come to Pennsylvania under the auspices of the Moravian Church, arriving at Philadelphia on May 28, 1742. During the year 1742, Count Zinzendorf, the founder of the Moravian or Brethren Church was in Pennsylvania. As he found none of the German denominations fully organized, he conceived the plan to unite all the Protestant German churches in Pennsylvania into one religious organization, in which each body, without giving up its peculiar denominational practices and beliefs, might worship God in a higher unity of the Spirit. He, therefore, called this union movement, "The Congregation of God in the Spirit." At first the missionaries found a cordial reception among the many vacant Reformed Churches. As such a missionary Rev. Jacob Lischy came to Lancaster county. In January, 1743, he had been ordained and shortly afterwards entered upon his work as a Reformed minister belonging to the "Congregation of God in the Spirit." According to his diaries, which are preserved at Bethlehem, he preached in the fall of 1743 to at least ten different congregations in four different counties: To Berne, Heidelberg and Blue Mountain, in Berks; to Swatara and Quittophilla, in Lebanon; to Muddy Creek, Cocalico, Donegal and White Oaks, in Lancaster, and to Vincent in Chester county. At Muddy Creek he drew up a Confession of Faith for the congregation.

In June, 1743, he organized the congregation in Donegal, and in October of the same year administered the Lord's Supper according to the ritual of the Reformed Church. The number of his hearers increased and in December, 1744, it was determined to build a house of worship.

From the "Diary of Lischy's and Rauch's Journeys among the Reformed

Congregations in Pennsylvania in 1745." translated and edited by Prof. Wm. J. Hinke, we have the following:

"On February 14th we rode away (from Quittobenhill) and came at noon to 'Tonigal,' where very many people were waiting for us. Bro. Lischy preached from the words, 'The Kingdom of God is within.' The Saviour blessed it. Bro. Lischy almost fainted, so that he could not finish his sermon. When he had somewhat recovered, he baptized a child of Abraham Friedrich. (He was a member of the Donegal congregation. He lived two miles northeast of the Donegal church. Before he joined this congregation, the records state that he held to the 'Pennsylvania Religion.' His wife, Elizabeth, was Reformed.) He had baptized the father at a former occasion. We took dinner at John Etter's, who loves us, and he asked Lischy, he should tell all those who would follow him, that they could have their meals and lodging with him. (John Etter lived one mile northeast of the Donegal church.) He related that the elder in 'Tonegal,' Franz Seib, an intelligent man, of whom Lischy believes that he is converted, and Peter Ricksecker, Peter Blaser, the two brothers Kunzly, Kapp, and Schmit, meet weekly with their wives to edify and admonish each other. (Peter Ricksecker was a Reformed elder of the Warwick church, while Jacob Kunzly and John Kapp were members of the Donegal congregation.) An elder of another congregation was also here to take us there, but Bro. Lischy received a letter from a Lutheran elder, who requested a visit. We rode to him. We stayed with them over night. On the 15th, he and his wife rode with us to Warwick to service. There we found so many people that there was no room for us in the barn. In the afternoon we rode to Nicolaus Kissel, near Newtown, (Lancaster), where again many people were present, also some from the new town. I preached in a barn from the words, Hebr. 2: 14, 15, with much grace and blessing."

The church in Donegal was built on the land near where the hamlet of Centreville (Milton Grove) later sprung up, in the northwest corner of Lancaster county. In December, 1744, Rev. Lischy made the following report regarding Donegal: "The ninth place is Donegal, where I preach only every six weeks, and only on week-days. They are now building a church, which will soon be ready and which I am to dedicate. It is not a large but a nice congregation, whose members have remained loyal from the first hour to the present time. They have often asked me with tears not to abandon them, but to have patience with them."

The church was dedicated March 22, 1745. Shortly before the church was dedicated it was visited by Rev. Christian Henry Rauch, who recorded the following in his diary: "I rode to the church at Donegal to look at it, and I was much pleased with it. Then I rode to Abraham Friedrich where I drew up a statement with regards to the church. It is to be general, for everyone who wishes to preach the Gospel in it."

In the Land Office in the Pennsylvania State Capitol at Harrisburg, I found the following warrant:

Pennsylvania

By the Proprietaries

Whereas Frantz Seib, John Kap, Peter Rixaker & John Etter all of the county of Lancaster have requested that we would grant them to take up Fifty Acres of Land for the use of a Calvinist Church Situate in Donegal Township in the Said County of Lancaster for which they agree to pay to our use at the rate of Fifteen Pounds Ten Shillings, current Money of this Province, for

(Seal)

One Hundred Acres and the yearly Quit Rent of One half penny Sterling for every Acre thereof These are therefore to authorize and require you to survey or cause to be surveyed unto the said Frantz Seib, John Kap, Peter Rixaker & John Etter at the place aforesaid, according to the Method of Townships appointed the said quantity of Fifty Acres, if not already surveyed or appropriated, and make Return thereof into the Secretaries Office, in Order for further Confirmation, for which this shall be your sufficient Warrant; which survey, in Case the said Frantz Seib, John Kap, Peter Rixaker & John Etter fulfill the above agreement within Six months from the Date hereof, shall be valid, otherwise void. Given under my hand and seal of the Land Office, by virtue of certain powers from the said proprietaries at Philadelphia, this Fourth Day of October Anno Dom. 1745.
To William Parsons, Surveyor General

GEO. THOMAS.

(On the reverse side of warrant)

1745 Lancaster Oct. 4th. Frantz Seib & ab. A's 50
Returned & S: 4th. of Aug. 1750
Four hund Fifty One

WM. BRIGDALE

N. S.

It seems, however, according to further records, that only eleven acres of this tract was taken by the above named man for the church. Lischy, in writing further about Donegal, said: "Many sincere and dear people live there, they have a great desire for the Gospel. There are some awakened souls there, who begin to meet weekly to edify each other. It is also very necessary to take care of them, which they desire very much. From the beginning everything was done very quietly and orderly among them."

Rev. Rauch recognized the desirability of the appointment of a resident laborer. Consequently, already in April, 1745, Rev. John Brandmiller and in the following month Jacob Kohn, both representing the Reformed side of the Brethren Church, took up temporary residence there, assisted by Rev. Thomas Yarrell, who preached in English for the benefit of the Scotch-Irish settlers.

The awakened ones now became better acquainted with the Brethren of Bethlehem of whom they had learned but little from Lischy and they soon sent a petition to Bethlehem for the regular services of a pastor. Their wish was granted and Rev. Jacob Kohn and his wife were made the appointees. Rev. Kohn made his initiatory sermon on Whit-Sunday, of 1745, and lived there and held regular services until November when he was recalled to Europe.

In January, 1746, Rev. Philip Meurer and his wife, Christiana, were sent to Donegal to take up the work, but, before long there arose a dispute among the members concerning the administration of the communion, "so that many of those who had more regard for the outward forms of religion (as the diarist expressed it) than for the kernel thereof, withdrew their membership."

Following this division in the membership the following Reverse was issued:

REVERSE
Concerning the Donegal
Church and Dwelling
House of the Minister
of that Communion.

Donegal, March 8th, 1747.

We, the underwriters, members of the Reformed Church in Donegal, have for two years past resolved to build a church wherein the Gospel of Jesus Christ could and should be preached, and where every man should have liberty to go therein and hear the Gospel preached.

This church we have built accordingly and with such conditions, that everyone should have Liberty to give or not to give towards it either in exchange or labor as often and as much as he should please, and that nobody should be forced or obliged to anything.

But as it afterwards has happened that some members of the said church of their own free will have separated themselves from the church or communion because it did not go according to their mind and have made pretention to get satisfaction for what they have done or given towards the said church either in money or labor we have found it needful to prevent any further dispute of this nature.

We, therefore, the underwriters have unanimously agreed and do by these presents agree, resolve and declare that if any of us should not please hereafter to make use of the said church or to go into it, that no one of us shall have power to make claim or pretention or to recall what has been done towards the church either in money or labor.

The same we have resolved and resolve and declare by these presents in regard to our preacher's dwelling house which is built upon Francis Seip's plantation, namely, that neither we nor anyone of us also for the same will make no claim or demand separately anything we have done thereto either in money or labor.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our name, the day and year above written,

JOHN PHILIP MEURER,
JOHN GOPPERT,
FRANCIS SEIP,
ABRAM FREDERICK,
JOHN KAPP,
PETER RICKSECKER,
FRANCIS ALBERT,
MATTHEW BAUMGARTNER,
JACOB KUNTZLEY,
RUDOLPH KUNTZLEY,
GEORGE GOPPERT,
PETER SCHNEIDER,
JOHN ETTER,
PETER (B) BLASER
his mark
HENRY SCHNEIDER.

It will be noted that the first name appearing to this document is that of John Philip Meurer, who was the minister of the Brethren Church at Donegal. He, however, was not Reformed as would appear from above, but in reality was a Lutheran, serving under the Brethren Church. Why he should have signed his name to the above can hardly be understood unless he wished to give a wrong impression to the others and mislead them. It is a fact of church record that many, if not all, of the signers of this paper remained true to the Reformed Church. These names were in later years found among the members of the Reformed congregations which grew up in the Donegal community, at Maytown and Blaser's (Elizabethtown). On the records of the Maytown Reformed Church, which were begun in 1765, the names of the Blasers, Schneiders and

Alberts appear. In the building of the Blaser's Reformed Church, near Elizabethtown, Peter Blaser was one of the largest contributors, and there is no doubt that many of his family were members of the church in that the church was known by the family name.

"In the meantime," says the diarist, "the party which had withdrawn in 1746 concocted a plan to deprive us of the use of the church, and on February 26, 1749, occupied it early in the day and barred the doors against our entrance. Our party withdrew and held services in the house of one of our members, Peter Schneider."

"It was deemed best to erect a church house, to serve as church, school house, and parsonage and the dwelling was begun in the spring of 1750 on a plot of land presented by Peter Schneider."

From the diary of 1750, we take the following: "Believing that we have been unjustly deprived of our meeting house, together with seventeen acres of land accompanying it, we resorted to the Justice of Lancaster county, Judge Smout, laying before him the facts of the case. Our trustees were questioned



THE DONEGAL CHURCH AS IT APPEARED ABOUT 1883

by him, by another justice and by the King's attorney, and these gave our trustees a decision favorable to us. They secured for us from the Governor at Philadelphia through Judge Moulton an order bearing date of November 1750, for us to occupy the church."

The church house, still unfinished, was removed from Schneider's land and was set up near the church. In 1747 Zischy had departed from the teachings and practices of the Brethren and soon became one of their most violent traducers.

On October 29, 1749, he wrote his Confession of Faith as a minister of the Reformed Church, which Schlatter took with him to Holland, where it was favorably received and thus after Schlatter's return to America in 1751 Lischy became his most devoted friend, and the energy he had showed for the Brethren was transferred to the Reformed. He exerted quite an influence in bringing back to the Reformed faith many who had gone over to the Congregation of God in the Spirit, as at Donegal and Muddy Creek.

At the meeting of the Coetus of the Reformed Churches, held in Lancaster, September 23, 1752, the President presented several petitions from the congregations at Donegal, Indian Field, the new congregations at White Oaks, Cone-wago and other places which desired to be served occasionally with the Word and the Sacraments.

From 1752, Donegal was supplied from neighboring Reformed ministers. The nearest was Stoy at Mill Creek, in Lebanon county, and Rieger in Lancaster. At the meeting of the Coetus in Lancaster, May 8, 1765, Rev. W. Hendel, of Lancaster, reported as part of his work, "visited York, Donegal, Maytown, White Oaks, Lebanon, Kreutz Creek, Seltenreich and Muddy Creek." At the meetings of the Coetus of 1767 and 1768, Donegal is included among the preaching places of the Rev. John Conrad Bucher. At the Coetus of 1771 Rev. Bucher reported for Donegal, twenty-four members, nine baptisms and five confirmations. At the meetings of the Coetus in 1773, 1774, 1775 and 1777, Rev. Bucher included Donegal among his preaching places. At the meeting of the Coetus, of 1779, the congregation in Donegal applied in writing, presented by a delegate, for a minister, since Mr. Bucher, on account of sickness could no longer serve them. In the Coetus report of 1783, Donegal was one of the congregations served by Rev. William Runkel.

Donegal also appears in Runkel's report to the Coetus of 1784, and then the name Donegal ceases to appear in the records of the church.

The old Donegal church, at Milton Grove, was used by the Moravians and others as a house of worship until about thirty-five years ago, when it was demolished because it had become unsafe. For more than 140 years this old church building stood (and was "the channel through which there flowed a constant stream of life—rising in the cradle, emptying in the grave").

We shall now turn our attention to the Reformed congregation in Donegal as it grew up in Maytown. Among the first settlers in the community were many Germans and Swiss, and naturally many of them held to the faith of their fathers. That these persons held religious gatherings for worship from time to time in their homes must be taken for granted.

Maytown was laid out on a plot of high ground, a part of the 411 acres of land for which Lazarus Lowrey took out a patent in 1748, and through which ran the "Great Road" which was much used by Indian traders and settlers. This road ran from Lancaster to Harris' Ferry (Harrisburg), and on the site where Maytown now stands it branched out to the southward crossing the Susquehanna River at "Vinegar's Ferry," and from thence to York, and to the then extensive frontier at "Carlisle Barracks." In 1753 one hundred and fifty acres of this land were sold to John Kennedy who was wounded and taken prisoner by the Indians. The Sheriff sold the land to Thomas Harris and Joseph Simons on May 7, 1754, who, on February 15, 1760, sold it to Jacob Downer. He laid out a town in rectangular plan measuring 1,000 feet on each side. In the centre a square was reserved for a market house. The town was noted for having a tall "Maypole" planted in the central square. Tradition has it that the first Maypole was cut down by a band of Indians who entered the place a few years after its erection. No doubt the town received its name from the fact that it was laid out on May 1st, or May Day.

From the list of taxables in 1780 we are able to learn some of the family names in the community. They were: Anderson, Albright, Bell, Blaser, Barr, Beller, Cavin, Derr, Dill, Enrich, Gorner, Gillman, Haines, Hinkle, Hoffman, Hollinger, Hastings, Gailbach, Karr, Lowrey, Long, McGeary, Ness, Ort, Peck, Sailor, Tanner, Tate, Wiart, Work, and Yeah. Many of these family names appear on the early records of the Maytown Reformed Church.

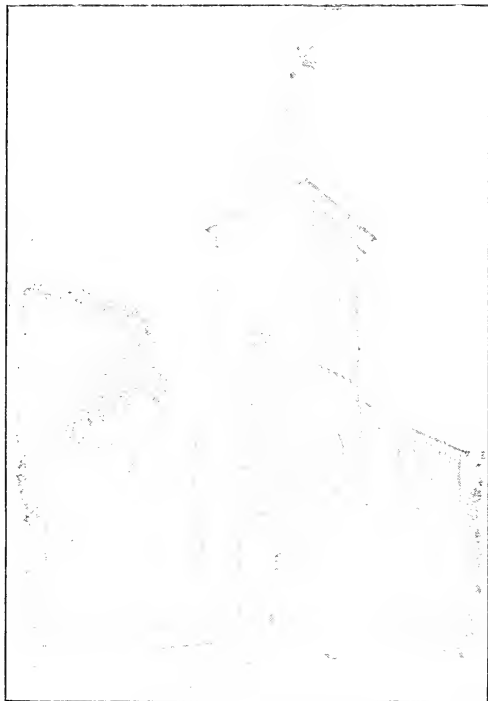
The name of the Maytown Reformed Congregation first appears in the records of the Reformed Church Coetus meeting in Lancaster, May 8, 1765, when Rev. William Hendel, pastor of the Reformed Church in Lancaster, reported that he had visited among other congregations, Maytown. Rev. Hendel was a native of the Palatinate on the Rhine and came to this country under the auspices of the Synods of Holland. He arrived in this country in 1764, and was sent by the Coetus to the congregation at Lancaster, where he began his work in January, 1765. During his ministry he made many excursions to the smaller settlements of Germans, and we are told by Father Gerhart, that in making these visits it was necessary for the inhabitants to go armed with weapons. Whilst he preached, the guards stood under and around the door, with their rifles, so that they could both keep a lookout for their enemies, and also listen to the servant of God. Beginning with July 13, 1765, the date of the first recorded ministerial act in Maytown, that of the baptism of George, son of Christian and Maria Alinger, who was born May 23, 1765, the congregation has an almost complete record up to the present date. The old record book written mostly in German is well preserved and was well kept by the early pastors.

In the minutes of the Coetus, held in Lancaster, September 16, 17, 1767, the records show that Rev. John Conrad Bucher was the pastor at Carlisle, Donegal, Lebanon and Maytown. Rev. Bucher was born June 10, 1730, in the district of Neukirch, in the canton of Schanhausen, Switzerland. He attended the universities of Basle and St. Gall in his own country and a number of schools in other countries. He gained "the highest honors in the schools which he attended. He was remarkable for having acquired a rich flow of language, and unprecedented copiousness and energy of thought; which rendered him useful, and attracted the attention of all who heard him. "Among his theological books are Dutch, French, Greek, Hebrew, English and German, all of which bear marks of studious usage."

In his youth it was intended that he should enter the ministry and his studies were arranged with this in view. He seemed, however, to have been more inclined towards a military life, and, drawn by this bent of mind, left school at the age of twenty-five and entered the military service of Holland. In organizing the American provincial army, the English found it a good policy to have German officers for the German troops and consequently Bucher, among others, was offered a position and came to America in 1755, and took up his abode at or near Carlisle, where Fort Mifflin had just shortly before been erected.

He held several offices. In 1760 he was made a lieutenant and put in command of the defenses of the valley. In 1761 he was placed in charge of Ft. Pitt. In 1763 he served under the command of Col. Bouquet in suppressing what is known as "Pontiac's Conspiracy." On July 31, 1764, he received the following, signed by John Penn: "Conrad Bucher, Esq. Reposing especial Trust and confidence in your loyalty, courage and conduct, I appoint you a Captain of the Pennsylvania regiment of foot commanded by me."

Peace having been restored, the soldier in 1765 became a distinguished preacher of the Gospel of Christ. A German Reformed congregation was



THE PRESENT MAYTOWN CHURCH

organized by him at Carlisle in that year. About 1765 Bucher took up his residence in Lebanon. His labors, however, were not confined to that place but included the following: Quitapahilla, Hummelstown, Middletown, Jonestown, Klopff's, Chamberlin's, Carlisle, Falling-Springs, Dr. Schnebley's, Conococheague, Hagerstown, Peter Spang's, Sharpsburg, Bedford, Redstone, Heidelberg, Schaffertstown, Weiseichenland, Maytown, Manheim, Rapho and Blaser.

While Bucher was pastor of the Maytown congregation, the people of that faith in the community became stirred to action and a church organization was formed which instructed its trustees in the year 1769 to purchase land upon which to erect a church.

This was the first deed given for land in Maytown to be used for the building of a church and the log meeting house erected on this land was the first church building in the town. Bucher's pastorate in Maytown seems to have come to a close about 1771, for the congregational records show that Rev. C. L. Boehm, of Lancaster, supplied the congregation from 1772 to 1775. During the years 1777 and 1778, Rev. William Hendel supplied Maytown and kept the church records.

In the minutes of the Coetus held at Lancaster, April 28, 29, 1779, "the congregations at Manheim, Rapho, White Oaks and Maytown, presented a call for Mr. Runkle as their regular teacher and minister. The call was confirmed by the whole Coetus, with the provision, however, that Mr. Runkle serve the congregation in Carlisle every four weeks together with the congregations mentioned above." In 1781 Rev. Runkle refers to a Mr. Repass, a vagrant minister, seeking to turn the people against the meetings of prayer at Maytown, but he did not succeed.

On the 25th of March, 1780, a congregational meeting was held and "the church reckoning done." There "remained in the treasury 30 lbs., 11 sh., 4 d. Continental money, and 15 sh. and 4 d. "hard money." This was placed in the hands of Ulrich Danner. The auditors were William Runkle, Abraham Long, Frederick Gelbach and Adam Weynand.

On January 21, 1782 "the church reckoning" was again "done" and 1 pd., 8 sh., and 5 d., remained in the hands of Ulrich Danner. The account was signed by William Runkle, Jacob Hoffman, Abraham Long and John Hollinger.

In August, 1784, Rev. Runkle received a call from the congregation at Frederick, Md., which he accepted, leaving for his new field in November.

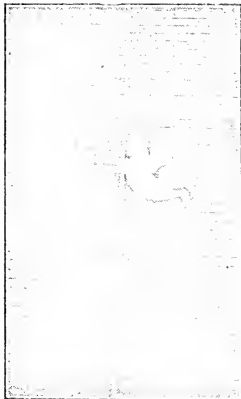
Ludwig Lupp, a pious school teacher, as early as 1772, was holding religious services among the early German Reformed settlers in Cumberland county. In 1786 he was called as pastor of the Lebanon charge which included besides the congregation at Lebanon, Blaser's, Maytown, Manheim and Rapho.

On April 5, 1794, the accounts of Jacob Long, treasurer of the Maytown congregation, were audited and signed, "Ludwig Lupp, prediger." The minutes of this meeting were also written by Rev. Lupp. This seemed to be the close of his ministry at Maytown as on this same date he made the last entry in the record book: a baptism.

At the meeting of the Synod held in Lancaster, April 30, 1798, "a request was laid before the Synod from the two congregations in Donegal (Maytown and Blaser's), asking for permission to have William Hlester as their pastor." He was "permitted to serve the congregations in Donegal as a catechist, under the direction of his present teacher, Rev. Daniel Wagner, of York, until the next meeting of Synod." At the meeting of the Synod the following year these congregations asked that he be ordained. The request was granted. In 1800 the Lebanon charge extended him a call which he accepted in addition to his congregations in Donegal. He continued to serve the congregations at Maytown, Blaser's, Manheim, and Rapho.

Henry B. Shaffner, a young man in the Lebanon congregation, became a student for the ministry under his pastor, Rev. Hester, and began to assist his pastor in his large field. In the record book of the Maytown Reformed Church we find the following entry by Mr. Shaffner; "In the year 1805, we, the members of the Reformed congregation in Maytown, united to build a new church to the honor of our God, in which the Word of God and the blessed doctrine of the crucified Saviour, Jesus Christ, might be preached, to the salvation of all of our immortal souls. Although our membership was small, we saw its necessity, because the old church was altogether delapidated."

The congregation being unable to raise the amount needed for the building of a new church, Mr. Henry Haines, a member of the congregation and a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, had an act passed authorizing a



ANCIENT WEATHER VANE ON MAYTOWN CHURCH

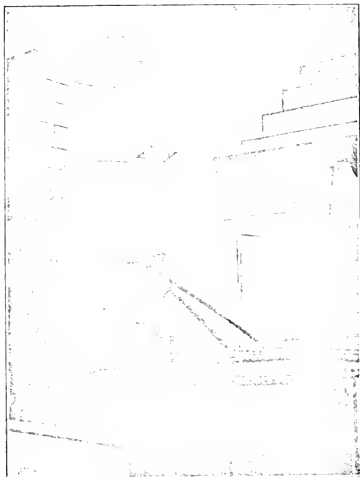
lottery for building a German Reformed Church at Maytown. The highest prize was \$1,000 and 2,500 tickets at \$6 each were to net \$15,000.

Henry Haines was born in 1759. In the Revolutionary War he was an Ensign in the Colonial army. He served as a Captain in command of a company during the Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania in 1798. He was Justice of the Peace in 1801 and a member of the Legislature in 1805.

Frederick Gelbach, whose name appears in the act, was an active patriot in the Revolutionary War serving as Sergeant of Captain Wilson's Company, 7th Battalion, Lancaster county Militia.

James Egan, another signer, was a redemptioner, who was purchased for a term of years by John Haldeman, another of the

signers. Egan's term of indenture was in payment for his passage from Ireland to America. Before the expiration of his term of years, Egan had saved a small sum of money, and his owner, Haldeman, observing his good qualities, encouraged him and later assisted him in establishing a small store in Maytown. He soon commanded a profitable trade and accumulated money rapidly. He purchased a corner property on the Central



INTERIOR VIEW OF MAYTOWN CHURCH IN 1808 TO 1859

Square and his business expanded. His was at that time the only store, west of Lancaster in which tea, coffee, sugar and bar iron could be purchased. It was James Egan who sold to young Simon Cameron a geography "on trust," until Saturday night, for the balance of nine cents which he was unable to pay. The amount was earned and promptly paid.

The winner of the grand prize of \$1,000 in the lottery was John Graybill, of Donegal township. He donated the amount towards the building. Henry Haines, Frederick Gelbach and D. McClure were appointed a committee to supervise its erection. The corner stone was laid in 1807. The total cost of church, organ and bells was \$3,292.76, and the total income for the building of church was \$3,285.35.

The new church was dedicated August 21, 1808. The services were in

charge of Rev. Henry B. Shaffner who had received a call to the pastorate of the congregations at Maytown, Blaser's, Manheim and Rapho, after having completed his theological studies under Rev. Christian Ludwig Becker at Baltimore. In the dedication service he was assisted by Rev. Christian L. Becker, D.D. of Baltimore, Md.; Rev. J. Helfenstein, of Carlisle; Rev. Philip Gloninger, of Harrisburg; Rev. Paul F. Kramer, of the Lutheran Church, of Maytown; Rev. Bell, an English minister, and Rev. William Kerr, of the Donegal Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Shaffner was no doubt an energetic pastor and in his charge were many evidences of his work. The new church at Maytown was begun while he was a supply pastor, assisting Rev. Hiester. In 1816 he dedicated a new church building in Elizabethtown, the Blaser's congregation having moved into the town. On December 20, 1812, he began conducting services in Marietta, and on August 23, 1818, laid the corner stone there for what he called "Everybody's Church," or what to-day we would call a Community Church. Of this service he made the following record, "Mr. Enders, of Lancaster, and Mr. Runkle, Jr., of Lititz, preached. I laid the corner stone and closed with a hearty prayer. The collection was \$148 for the church."

His ministerial record books from the eighteenth of January, 1807 have just recently been given over to the Maytown Reformed congregation by Mr. Frank Shaffner and sisters, of Marietta, his descendants.

The first class of catechumens received into church membership by Rev. Shaffner at Maytown, on September 24, 1808, numbered thirty-four. From June 14, 1810, to April 14, 1811, twenty-two children were received by him in baptism.

In the list of funerals made by Rev. Shaffner in his record book is the following:

"Anna Maria Ruth, born 1763, 10th of July, daughter of Frederick Bower, Jr. She was married three times, her first husband being John Gelbach to whom she was married in 1780. To that union there were two children. In



REBECCA WAY TAYLOR

1795 she was married for the second time to Caleb Way, and to this union there were two children—Rebecca Way, born October, 1799, and Maria Way, born September 8, 1801. In November 1811 she was married for the third

time to John Ruth. Her death occurred on the 25th of January, 1816, and she was buried January 28, 1816, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the presence of between five and six hundred people. She was buried where her first two husbands lie, in the Reformed God's Acre. The text of the funeral sermon was, Hebrews 4:9-11."

On April 21, 1816, Rev. Shaffner received a class of seven young people into full church membership by confirmation; five young men and two young ladies. One of the young ladies was Miss Rebecca Way, aged seventeen. She being an orphan and her sister Maria dying shortly after the death of her mother, she later took up her residence in Chester county, where she was married to Joseph Taylor.

Their son, Bayard Taylor, born January 11, 1825, in the village of Kennett Square, Chester county, became the noted American poet, traveler, author and diplomat.

Caleb Way, who was a Quaker from Chester county, had come to Donegal to follow his trade of stone masonry. He built and owned the stone dwelling at the northwest corner of the Maytown Square (now the Haines property), adjoining Frederick Gelbach's tavern. In his stone house Rebecca was born.

Joseph Taylor, to whom Rebecca was married, was the son of Mr. Taylor and Annie Bucher. Miss Bucher was the daughter of Christian Bucher and was born in Donegal township, near Maytown.

At the close of the Revolutionary War a number of mechanics from Chester county found their way to Lancaster county seeking work. Among the number was young Taylor who came to Maytown and secured employment from Mr. Bucher who was about to erect two large "bank" barns and a still-house. While thus engaged in the construction of Mr. Bucher's barns he boarded with the family. An attachment grew up between Annie, the oldest daughter, and the young Quaker. Mr. Bucher suspected as much, and he cautioned her and expressed his dislike to, and forbade her marrying a mechanic, especially one who was of English descent. The opposition only intensified the love between the young people. In a few days Annie was missing from her usual place at the breakfast table, and it was noticed that the young mason had not gone to work as usual. Being anxious and suspecting that all was not well with his daughter, he went to the stable and found his favorite horse gone and Annie's side saddle. He called in vain to Mrs. Bucher, "Wo ist Annie?" for the truant lovers were married the same day. And thus two daughters of Donegal became a part of the ancestry of Bayard Taylor.

Caleb and Anna Maria Way, the grandparents of Bayard Taylor, lie buried in the very shadow of the Maytown Reformed Church, in fact almost at the sill of the door opening into the graveyard. Over their graves is erected a large granite marker.

When the church was erected in 1808, it seems that no provision was made for evening services and not until 1815 was such services held.

The following entry in the church record book by Rev. Shaffner is of interest:

Maytown, December 18, 1818. We, the women of the Reformed congregation in the city of Maytown, under supervision of our pastor, Rev. H. B. Shaffner, have undertaken by subscription among the female members to collect so much money as will be necessary to secure candle sticks for the pulpit. We therefore ask each and everyone for a voluntary contribution.

We succeeded in this undertaking and presented these candle sticks for the pulpit on January 1, 1819.

Shaffner's last entry for Maytown in the record book is March 29, 1834, and his pastorate there no doubt ended shortly after that. He continued, however, as pastor at Marietta until about 1840.

The Maytown congregation was supplied irregularly by ministers of various places and denominations from 1835 to 1840, when Rev. Emmanuel H. Hoffheins was called as pastor. He served this large and laborious charge of six congregations until 1850 when he resigned. "He was a faithful and zealous pastor and did much good in these congregations." He resided in Maytown for several years and also taught school there while a resident of the town.

From 1850 to 1857 the congregation was supplied by the following Reformed ministers: Revs. Albert Helfenstein, Jr., John G. Wolff, J. Derr, C. C. Russell and Wm. Goodrich.

About 1857 Rev. John J. Lane, a Presbyterian minister, who preached at Donegal and Wrightsville, was requested by the members of the Maytown Reformed congregation to supply them with preaching, which he done until 1859.

In 1859 the church, which had remained without change since its building in 1808, was remodeled.

Rev. Albert Helfenstein, Jr., having become a resident of Maytown, he assisted in supplying the pulpit during the years 1859 and 1860. Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Porter, of Franklin and Marshall College, and Rev. Prof. E. V. Gerhart, D.D., of Lancaster, were appointed by Lancaster Classis to supply Maytown, which they continued to do until 1866. From June, 1866, to June, 1868, Rev. John G. Fritchey acted as supply pastor.

Rev. Prof. Frederick A. Gast, of Franklin and Marshall College was appointed by Lancaster Classis in June, 1868, to supply the Maytown Reformed Church. Rev. Gast who had been a Chaplain in the 45th Pennsylvania Regiment in the Civil War, was well acquainted with a number of the men from Maytown who had also been members of the above regiment. Jacob Roath, who was one of the leading members of the Maytown Church, was First Lieutenant of Company B, of the 45th, and on the march after the battle of Petersburg, Lieutenant Roath had taken special pains to add to the comfort of the Chaplain of the regiment.

In June, 1870, Rev. J. G. Fritchey was again appointed as supply pastor at Maytown, and continued there until May, 1874. During the year 1870 the church was again renovated and repaired because of damage caused by the lightning. Rev. Fritchey assisted in the work and took an active part in collecting the funds to cover the cost which amounted to about \$500.

On July 1, 1874, Rev. J. H. Pannebecker, who had been elected and called to the Elizabethtown Charge, of which Maytown and Bainbridge were a part, entered upon his work. Rev. Pannebecker labored zealously until July, 1878, when the charge was divided.

In August, 1878, Rev. Alfred B. Shenkle was appointed by Lancaster Classis to supply Maytown, which he did until September, 1880. During his pastorate Rev. Shenkle infused new life into the congregation. During the year 1878 the congregation requested Rev. E. V. Gerhart, D.D., to prepare a charter. This charter he presented to the congregation on March 9, 1879, and it was approved by a large majority.

Rev. Simon P. Brown became pastor of the Maytown and Marietta congregations in September, 1880, and served until June 1881.

Rev. George B. Resser became pastor in August, 1881, and served until November, 1882.

From 1882 until June, 1886, Rev. Dr. E. V. Gerhart and Rev. A. B. Shenkle acted as supplys.

Rev. Richard F. Gass supplied the pulpit during his senior year at the Seminary at Lancaster.

During the year 1888 Rev. Chas. B. Schneder, while a senior at the Seminary, supplied the congregation.

Rev. Newton J. Miller, of Lancaster, and Revs. J. H. Pannebecker and S. M. Roeder also supplied the pulpit from time to time.

Rev. J. F. Mackley, M.D., became the pastor in January, 1889, and continued until May, 1890.

On August 24, 1890, Rev. M. M. Noacher was ordained and installed as pastor and remained until October, 1893. During the spring of 1893 it was decided to make some alterations and repairs to the church. The old white spire was removed from the roof and a brick tower and hall-way added to the original church building.

On June 1, 1894, Rev. Ellis S. Hay was ordained and installed as pastor of the congregation. Rev. Hay's pastorate, which continued until August, 1898, was one of great activity in the congregation. The Sunday-school, Young People's Society, Missionary Society, and Ladies' Aid Society became very efficient organizations under Rev. Hay's direction and leadership.

In November, 1898, Rev. J. G. Dengler became the pastor and continued until November, 1901.

In April, 1902, Rev. Samuel H. Dietzel, Ph. D., became the pastor. Dr. Dietzel set to work to wipe out a few debts that were resting on the congregation and was very successful. He also made some improvements in the church and Sunday-school. Dr. Dietzel's pastorate came to a close April 5, 1909.

Rev. George B. Raezer began his pastoral work in Maytown, September 1, 1909, and continued as pastor until the spring of 1912.

Rev. Geo. M. Whitmore, a student at the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, was elected supply pastor of the congregation following Rev. Raezer's resignation. Rev. Whitmore continued to serve the congregation until October, 1913.

On the first Sunday in October, 1913, Rev. William J. Lowe, then a student at the Seminary, Lancaster, became the student supply pastor of the congregation and continued to supply until the spring of 1914, when he was elected and called as the pastor. Following his licensure by Reading Classis, he accepted the call and was ordained and installed on Sunday morning, June 28, 1914.

In April, 1916, the church was damaged by fire and in the repairs which were made an alteration was made in the design of the tower by having a peaked roof coming to a point placed thereon. When the old white wooden spire was removed in 1893, the weather vane of the angel figure went with it. Later it was given a place on the barn of Dr. G. A. Harter, and there it remained for a number of years. When the church tower was rebuilt following the fire of 1916, I suggested the restoration of the old weather vane to the top of the tower again. Dr. Harter willingly restored the old relic to the church and so once again it keeps silent vigil over the graves of the cemetery beneath, as it did in days of yore. In that ancient "God's Acre" repose the remains of a score or more of soldiers of the various wars of our country. Among them are ashes of three Revolutionary soldiers, two of the War of 1812, two of the Mexican War and a large number of the War of the Rebellion.

MINUTES OF THE MARCH MEETING.

Lancaster, Pa., March 1, 1918.

The Lancaster County Historical Society met in regular session in the A Herr Smith Library Building on Friday evening. Judge Charles I. Landis and C. B. Hollinger served in their respective offices as President and Secretary. President Landis appointed a Library Committee consisting of D. F. Magee, Esq., Miss Lottie M. Bausman and I. C. Arnold, Esq.; also a Subcommittee on Papers, with membership including Dr. F. R. Diffenderffer, Miss Martha B. Clark and A. K. Hostetter.

Librarian Harry Stehman, Jr., reported the following books and pamphlets received by donation and exchange for the Society Library during the past month:

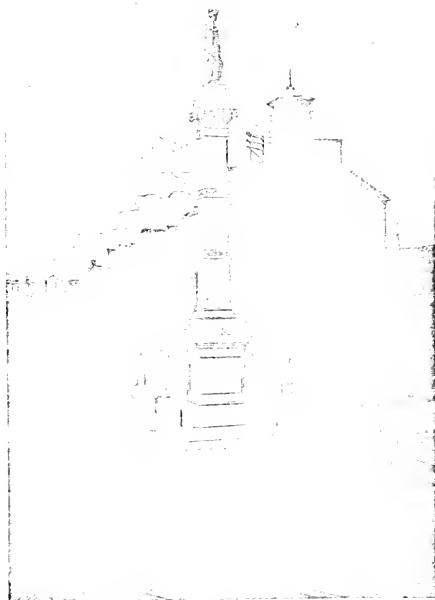
Smull's Legislative Hand Book, 1917; Epitome of Upton's Military Policy of the United States; The Washington Historical Quarterly, January, 1918; Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, No. 1, 1918; Annual Report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, 1916; Annual Reports of the American Historical Association, 1914 and 1915; Full Text of the Rules for Drafting the United States Army; The Military Policy of the United States; Catalogue of the Portraits and other Works of Art in Independence Hall, Philadelphia; California, the Name; The Formation of the State of Oklahoma; Linden Hall Echo, February 1918; old Society pamphlets from Simon Hirsu, of Lancaster; and numerous British war publications, through Corresponding Secretary, Miss Martha B. Clark; also two agricultural almanacs of 1861 and 1876 from Henry E. Leman.

A copy of Seneca's Morals, from the Henry G. Long Asylum trustees, through Judge Charles I. Landis; a batch of old almanacs from the estate of Hiram E. Stehmetz, through Joseph T. Evans; a muster roll of a company of Pennsylvania infantry of the year 1814, presented by Elmer E. Billingsfelt, of Adamstown, through Vice President H. Frank Eshleman.

Judge Landis reported progress in the matter of the Ferree marker, and Vice President, H. Frank Eshleman, reported progress on the matter of indexing the first twenty volumes of the society's pamphlets.

Mrs. James M. Brunner, of Reinhold's Station, and Miss Jennie B. Moltz, of No. 813 Fifth Avenue, New York City, were nominated for membership in the organization.

The paper of the evening was a very fine production, "A Historical Sketch of the Donegal Reformed Church and the Maytown Reformed Church," by Rev. William J. Lowe, pastor of the Maytown Reformed Church at present, in which the author traced in most interesting fashion the history of the two congregations for a period of 190 years past.



NATIONAL MONUMENT IN CENTRE SQUARE, AND CITY HALL

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1918.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

REPORT OF THE CENTENNIAL OBSERVANCE OF
LANCASTER CITY.

MINUTES OF APRIL MEETING.

VOL. XXII. NO. 4.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA
1918

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REPORT OF THE CENTENNIAL OBSERVANCE OF LANCASTER CITY.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Lancaster County Historical Society, held on Monday, March 25, 1918, at 7 o'clock, p. m. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, the importance of the celebration of the Centennial of the Charter of the City of Lancaster seems to us to call for recognition, and it is considered highly proper that a record of it should be made in the proceedings of this society.

"Therefore, Be it resolved that, in our published reports for the ensuing month, or at least as soon as possible thereafter, a full account of the celebration held at Fulton Opera House on the evening of Wednesday, March 20, 1918, shall be printed, and that the same shall embrace the full programme as published for that occasion, the names of all the persons participating, and the addresses there delivered. That such other matters pertaining thereto, as it shall be deemed desirable to preserve, shall be added.

"Resolved, also, that a committee of three, to be appointed by the President, shall, in conjunction with the President, take such measures as are considered fitting to carry these intentions fully into effect."

The President appointed on this committee A. K. Hostetter, Dr. F. R. Diefenderfer and Miss Martha B. Clark.

History of the Celebration.

The first move for the celebration of the Centennial of the incorporation of Lancaster as a city was made in October, 1916, in a communication to the press from Mr. William Riddle, of Lancaster city. The suggestion was made that the Chamber of Commerce undertake the task. Two months later, Mr. M. T. Garvin addressed an open letter to the President and Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, to the effect that it was time to begin preparation for the event. At the meeting of that Board held on January 31, 1917, President Reilly was instructed to name a committee of nine to take up and consider the proposition. Subsequently it was decided to increase this committee to fifteen. The following were appointed as the General Committee of the Centennial: Rev. Dr. H. H. Apple, J. W. B. Bausman, M. T. Garvin, Hon. W. W. Grist, William H. Hager, William H. Keller Esq., Charles B. Long, Hon. Frank B. McClain, Charles F. Miller, Richard M. Reilly, Morris Rosenthal, Hon. H. L. Trout, I. H. Weaver, Dr. H. B. Work and H. S. Williamson.

The General Committee selected sub-committees and chairmen to direct the particular activities represented as follows:

Women's Reception and Entertainment—Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb.

Men's Reception and Entertainment—J. An A. Nauman, Esq.

Convention Hall—Joseph P. Breneman.

Licenses and Privileges—C. G. Engle.

Parades—Colonel J. M. Groff.
 Reviewing Stands and Privileges—C. Emlen Urban.
 Invitations and Conventions—A. J. McConomy.
 Transportation—Ralph B. Hull.
 Music and Entertainment—T. Roberts Appel, Esq.
 Historical Events and Relics—A. K. Hostetter.
 Speakers and Addresses—Bernard J. Myers, Esq.
 Decorations—Walter C. Hager.
 Religious Observance—Dr. George W. Richards.
 Fireworks and Illuminations—J. Howard Bursk.
 Publicity and Souvenirs—S. V. Hosterman, Esq.
 Sports—Frank C. Garwood.
 Colonial Ball—Charles G. Baker, Esq.
 Industrial Parade—A. B. Rote.
 Manufacturers' Exhibit—Samuel R. Fraim.
 Public Safety—Walter G. Bushong.
 Pageantry—Prof. J. Nevin Schaeffer.

The Finance Committee comprised the entire membership of the General Committee, with I. H. Weaver as Chairman, and J. W. B. Bausman as Treasurer.

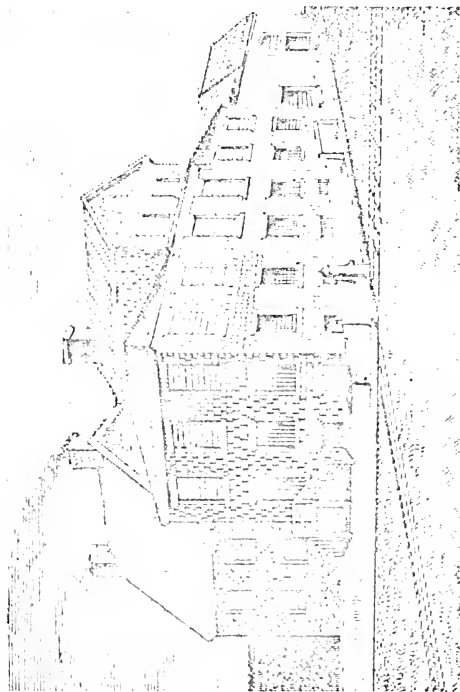
At the meeting of the committee on April 30, 1917, it was unanimously agreed to inaugurate the Centennial on Sunday, July 14, 1918, and that it continue for one week. It was planned to open the event with religious services. The subsequent days were divided among the activities of the several committees and were to include such features as parades, conventions, historical addresses, pageants, sports, exhibitions, etc. The dominating note of the celebration was to be the spirit of Lancaster, and what it has stood for in the State and Nation in its nearly two centuries of existence. A number of the foregoing committees entered actively into the work of preparation and much excellent preliminary work was done. It, however, soon became apparent that the critical state of the nation caused by its entrance into the war rendered improper an elaborate celebration such as had been outlined. Therefore, at the Directors' meeting on October 31, 1917, President Reilly asked for instructions upon the general subject of the celebration, and as a result the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Directors of the Lancaster Chamber of Commerce that Lancaster should celebrate its Centennial in a much modified form, and that the details of the celebration be left in the hands of the Centennial Committee.

Acting under this instruction, President Reilly called together those committee chairmen who could be made available for the modified celebration as follows:

Men's Reception and Entertainment—John A. Nauman, Esq.
 Invitations and Conventions—A. J. McConomy.
 Music and Entertainment—T. Roberts Appel, Esq.
 Speakers and Addresses—Bernard J. Myers, Esq.
 Decorations—Walter C. Hager.
 Religious Observance—Dr. George W. Richards.
 Publicity and Souvenirs—S. V. Hosterman, Esq.

This committee group in co-operation with the general committee, prepared the modest and dignified programme, which was so happily carried out on the Centennial Day, and for the success of which all worked in the spirit of the heartiest good will.



THE OLD JAIL

THE CELEBRATION.

Lancaster city has embarked upon a new century. The splendid record of achievements in the past was fittingly celebrated at its City Charter Centennial observance Wednesday evening, March 20, in the presence of an assemblage of populace that crowded Fulton Opera House from orchestra place to gallery.

In the midst of inspiring historic surroundings, with an elaborate and artistic patriotic setting, the event transpired in fitting fashion. A bunch of red roses in the centre of the front of the stage, forming a great bouquet, symbolized the city. Palms were banked in an almost solid array of green at the sides of the rostrum. A display of international flags, with the Stars and Stripes predominating, enshrouded the pillars and draped the stage front and boxes.

In the background, tier on tier, were singers, consisting in part of college and High School students as well as some of the most talented older folk of the town. Almost 200 in number, the ladies all clad in white, and the men in conventional black, made a fine picture. They led the singing of "Onward, Christian Soldiers," "The Star Spangled Banner," "The Marseillaise," and "America the Beautiful," and were a very effective chorus. The vast assemblage, standing, joined in and the walls of the edifice trembled with sound.

At one side of the great arch of the stage was an immense British flag, and at the other, an equally large French tri-color. The members of the Lancaster City Councils occupied the ground floor and second floor boxes near the stage.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Hon. Charles I. Landis, presiding.

Music "Onward Christian Soldiers."

Invocation Rev. Henry H. Apple, D.D.
President of Franklin and Marshall College.

Music "Star Spangled Banner."

Address Hon. Charles I. Landis.
President of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

Address Hon. Martin G. Brumbaugh.
Governor of Pennsylvania.

Music "Marseillaise."

Address "A Century Retrospect,"
Richard M. Reilly, President of the Lancaster Chamber of Commerce.

Music "America the Beautiful."

Benediction Rev. J. E. Whitteker, D.D.,
Pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church.

JUDGE LANDIS' ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have met this evening to celebrate an historic event in the life of our city. Just one hundred years ago the old borough of Lancaster was made a city, and the charter then granted, with certain modifications since that time, still remains our fundamental law. Under these laws, our municipal government is authorized to enact almost any regulation which is attached to other third-class cities under classification, but, at the same time, we are not subject to those not deemed needful to our city life, and which may bring to us some things which would be burdensome and attended with unnecessary expense.

Personally, I am in favor of a large measure of home rule for all municipalities, and I think it is best that, as far as possible, they should be left unfettered, to apply such measures in their government as best fit their particular situation.

I am not called upon to-night to weary you with a lengthy address. The chief duty assigned to me is to introduce the speakers who have kindly come to tell you the story of our progress. As a preliminary, however, you will pardon me if I take sufficient time to call attention to the beginnings of our city and what preceded its present form of organization.

William Penn, by deeds of lease and release, dated April 12 and 13, 1682, conveyed to Richard Woelle, of London, England, in fee, a tract of 500 acres of land, situate in the province of Pennsylvania.

Richard Woelle died seized of this tract, and it thereupon descended to Thomas Woelle, his son and heir. Thomas Woelle also died seized thereof, whereupon it descended to Dawson Woelle, his son and heir.

Dawson Woelle conveyed the tract to Samuel Arnold, of London, England, in fee, by deeds of lease and release, dated May 27 and 28, 1714. The land was at that time unlocated.

By deed of February 7, 1732, Samuel Arnold made a conveyance of the same to James Steel, of Philadelphia, in consideration of £31, 10s. and James Steel, on May 1, 1733, declared and acknowledged in writing endorsed on the deed, that this sum of £31, 10s. was the money of Andrew Hamilton, that the tract of 500 acres was the sole property of Andrew Hamilton, and that the name of James Steel was used in said purchase only for the use of Andrew Hamilton.

On May 3, 1733, John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, proprietaries, issued a warrant to Andrew Hamilton for the resurvey of the tract, and on August 10, 1733, it was resurveyed and located. Then Andrew Hamilton and James Steel, by deed-poll dated May 1, 1734, conveyed the same to James Hamilton his heirs and assigns; and the proprietaries issued the patent to James Hamilton on that date. (See Patent Book A, Vol. 6, p. 328.) By deed dated June 21, 1750, recorded at Lancaster, in Record Book C, p. 31, Samuel Arnold made a deed to James Hamilton for all his interest in the same. It is upon this tract that the chief portion of the town of Lancaster was platted.

On May 2, 1729, the county of Lancaster was created by the Lieutenant Governor and his council, and by an Act of Assembly, passed May 10, 1729, it was organized. The sixth section of that act provided: "That it shall and maybe lawful to and for Caleb Pierce, John Wright, Thomas Edwards and James Mitchell, or any three of them, to purchase and take assurance to them and their heirs of a piece of land situated in some convenient place in said county, to be approved of by the Governor, in trust and for the use of the said county, and thereon to erect and build, or cause to be erected and built, a Court House and prison sufficient to accommodate the public service of said county for the ease and conveniency to the inhabitants."

The minutes of the County Commissioners of March 25, 1730, contain the following entry: "Ordered that John Postlethwait be allowed the sum of £2, 4s, 6d, being for expense that the trustees expended when they were looking out a convenient place for a county town." It follows that about that time what is now known as the town of Lancaster was selected by them.

On May 16, 1730, Andrew Hamilton conveyed to these same gentlemen, in trust, three several lots "in the town of Lancaster." One of these was situated within the Public Square, near the centre of the town, beginning at a post by High street (now King street), thence east three degrees north 66 feet; thence north three degrees west 66 feet; thence west three degrees south 66 feet;

and south three degrees east 66 feet; containing 484 yards, and bounded by the street of Public Square on each side. This is the lot on which the first Court House was built, and it is where the Soldiers' Monument now stands. The second began at a post by High street; thence by the said street east three degrees north 120 feet to a post; thence by other land of Andrew Hamilton north three degrees west 120 feet; then by other land of Andrew Hamilton west three degrees south 120 feet; thence by other land of Andrew Hamilton south three degrees east 1200 feet, to the beginning, containing fifty-three perches. This was the City Hall and market house lot. The third was recited as being situated at the south end of North Water Square, beginning at a post by High street; thence by the same east three degrees north 148 feet to a post, a corner of said street and Water street; thence by Water street north three degrees west 120 feet; thence by other land of Andrew Hamilton west three degrees south 148 feet; and thence south three degrees east 120 feet, to the place of beginning, containing sixty-five perches. This was the prison lot.

The conveyance of this land to the trustees, as will be seen, was made not only before the declaration of James Steel that he held the land as the property of Andrew Hamilton, but even before Samuel Arnold made the conveyance to James Steel. The larger tract of 500 acres, therefore, must have actually belonged to Andrew Hamilton long before he received his deed. What is known to us as the Hamilton plan of lots, the original plan of the town, could not at these times have existed. It will be observed that what is "King street" on that plan is mentioned in the deed from Hamilton to the trustees as "High street," and the "Publick Square near the centre of the town" is not designated by any particular name. The old deeds, however, from James Hamilton, after the plan was made, named that square as "Penn's Square."

There may have been a small town in this vicinity before the county was created, and there probably was, or the land may have been occupied by renters or squatters, sometimes called settlers. Our written history, so far as I know it, is not very definite upon that subject. But there were then no laid-out roads, either east or west, for the petition for the King's Highway from Lancaster to Philadelphia was only presented to the Governor and Council on January 29, 1730-31, and the return that the Highway was laid out bears date of October 4, 1733. Then, too, there is no Square designated as North Water Square on the Hamilton plan.

It seems probable that James Hamilton caused his plot to be prepared designating certain streets, and lots by number, in the town, somewhere between 1730 and 1735. Some of the lots may have been sold under agreements before the latter year, but there are no deeds on the record, nor are there any that I can find referred to that antedate May 20, 1735. Upon that day there appear to have been a number of conveyances made to various purchasers. Each one of these deeds reserved a ground-rent, varying in amount, and there was a stipulation that a building of a certain size should be erected upon the respective lots by the grantees.

We are now standing upon an historic spot. The lot No. 3, as mentioned in the above conveyance from Hamilton, whereon a prison was to be erected, covered the land upon which this building stands. Here, too, the Conestoga Indians were in 1763 murdered by the Paxton Boys. It has been said that the rear wall along Water street contains a portion of the original prison wall.

The town was thus started, and, as it evidently grew with some rapidity, it was considered necessary to create an organization for its government. On May 1, 1742, it was incorporated as a borough, and under that form it remained until March 20, 1818, when it became a city. In 1744 a meeting was

held here by the Lieutenant Governor of this Province, and the Commissioners of the Province of Maryland and Virginia, with the Six Nations, and a treaty was signed between them. Witham Marshe was Secretary of the Maryland Commissioners, and he kept a journal, which is the earliest authentic account of the town. In it he said: "It (Lancaster) is conveniently laid out into sundry streets, and one main street (King street), in the midst of which stands the Court House and market The houses for the most part are built and covered with wood, except some few, which are built of brick and stone. They are generally low, seldom exceeding two stories."

From the days of the Revolution Lancaster has always been a patriotic town. She has sent her soldiers to all the wars, and last year her sons, not waiting for the draft hastened to enroll themselves in defense of their country. Some of these soldiers are now courageously battling for liberty on the sunny fields of France. Her wealth and her best efforts are, and always have been, at our country's call.

We love our city. Some of us have been born and have lived our lives within its confines, and others who have come and made their homes here bear it equal affection. It is a goodly town to dwell in. Beyond this, however, each man and woman within our boundaries should love our country with a patriotic fervor which is without alloy. We have a heavy duty resting upon us. Our cause must be supported with our utmost might. What though we have contributed to Liberty bonds, Red Cross and other funds! Other tasks are yet before us for the end is not yet.

But it is fitting that I no longer digress. There are others here who will continue this tale. Among them is one whom it is hardly necessary to introduce to a Lancaster audience; he has on a number of occasions been with us. I therefore present to you His Excellency, Martin G. Brumbaugh, the Governor of the Commonwealth.

GOVERNOR BRUMBAUGH'S ADDRESS.

Governor Brumbaugh dealt with the centenary of Lancaster in his opening remarks, saying that it is a matter of pride that Lancaster can point to a record of achievement and a present condition of stability and wealth such as obtains here. He said that he did not feel altogether out of place in the Lancaster celebration as one branch of his family came from Lancaster county and a forebear, Sebastian Graeff, in pre-Revolutionary times was a resident of this city and a man of substance here. He also referred to his attendance at Millersville Normal School in young manhood, the conferring of a degree upon him by Franklin and Marshall College later, and his always warm personal feeling for this section.

He referred in strong terms to the admirable manner in which the people of Lancaster county and city have upheld the hands of the Government in every worthy cause, the present war emergencies especially. He declared that Pennsylvania is standing back of the National Government with heart and soul to-day, that our more than ten millions of people and the State government are backing up the nation in every way possible. He said that there is no man who is a greater lover of peace than he, but that he hopes the present war will not end until autocracy is swept off the face of the earth, and the world is thereafter free for democracy.

As to the duty of individuals, he said that in ordinary time the hand of the National Government rests so lightly upon us that we scarcely realize that it is there, but that in unusual times like the present it stretches forth in the power and potency of its might and demands that in return for its



FULTON OPERA HOUSE

protection we give our full measure of devotion and, like our fathers of old, pledge anew our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor, in its support and maintenance. We should obey every request that the National Government makes in these times. It is imperative that we win the unholy war, in order that all wars may cease.

The importance of Pennsylvania can be only properly realized when it is recalled that in population and wealth it is essentially one-tenth of the United States; that one-half the materials that go into our Army and Navy to-day come from Pennsylvania; that the one-tenth of every Liberty Loan, Red Cross and like subscription comes from Pennsylvania. And declared the Governor, in just that same spirit and measure will Pennsylvania continue to respond so long as there is national peril or need.

The finest body of volunteer troops in the world are the 30,000 Pennsylvania men at Fort Hancock; the 200,000 men that Pennsylvania has to-day in the military and naval forces of the Union exceed in number the forces that fought on both sides at the battle of Gettysburg; and that the State will continue to give as much as required. But, said he, it is just possible that people living in the prosperity and tranquillity of sections like ours may come to value lightly the advantages of living under a Government such as ours and fail to recognize the responsibility that is theirs.

The prominence of the State is also shown in the leaders which the Commonwealth is to-day furnishing the nation. General Pershing is the son and grandson of a Pennsylvanian. The Rainbow Division now fighting valiantly at the front is commanded by a Lancaster countian, Major Q. O. Reitzel. Admiral Sims is a Pennsylvanian, as are also March, Bliss, Seibert and Mann.

MR. RICHARD M. REILLY'S ADDRESS.

It is precisely one hundred years ago to the day since Governor William Findlay on March 20, 1818, affixed his signature to the measure that incorporated Lancaster as a city. Here is the grave and dignified language of the act: "That the inhabitants of the borough of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster, as the same extends and is now incorporated, are hereby constituted a corporation and body politic by the name and style of the mayor, aldermen and citizens of Lancaster." The new corporation succeeded that of the old borough established in 1742 by James Hamilton, and the limits of which were naively fixed as one mile north, south, east and west from Penn Square; and as a striking evidence of the conservativeness of our people, these limits still continue, after the lapse of one hundred and seventy-six years.

It will be agreed that the proprieties of this occasion would not justify nor would your patience permit the recital of the wealth of incident, the variety of progress and the good and ill fortune that characterized the century of our city history that has just closed. All that can reasonably claim your indulgence is a brief narrative in which I will endeavor to touch lightly upon the salient facts that stand out for our contemplation in the ten decades that have ended to-day.

Let it here be set down that from the beginning of our Colonial life our city and county next to Philadelphia has occupied a place of first importance in the history of our Commonwealth. It was a frontier county, to which the hardest settlers of divers nationalities and language came in great numbers, and out of the melting pot was drawn a sturdy citizenship that has wrought wisely and well in the upbuilding of the city. Two centuries have come and gone since the rugged immigrants from the Rhine provinces struck their roots into our rural soil, later on to make common cause with the Swiss and Huguenots, the non combative Quakers and the North of Ireland Irish.

The intermingling in trade and family life fused them into a citizenship which made itself respected as well for its material possessions, no less than for its superior intellectual grasp of the varied problems that arise in a new country.

Relatively Lancaster was vastly more important in the beginning of the period under consideration than it is at the present day. The county had furnished eight full regiments to the struggle for independence. One of its citizens, George Ross, held the high distinction of being a Signer of the Declaration. Another distinguished Lancastrian, Irish born, General Edward Hand, won a worthy fame in the Revolution. And where the noble Soldiers' Monument stands in Centre Square stood the old Court House in which Congress met for one day, Saturday, September 27, 1777, fleeing hither from Philadelphia under the menace of the British occupation of that city.

And perhaps this is a fitting occasion to recall to memory a brave Lancaster Revolutionary patriot who is too little known to the present generation. I refer to Brigadier General Jeremiah Mosher, who fought from Lexington to Valley Forge, and served at the storming of Quebec under Arnold. In this engagement all his company save himself were killed or wounded. He was retired because of ill health near the close of the war. After the war he opened a blacksmith shop on East King street, which he carried on until his death, March 8, 1830. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1815 and 1818 and was honored with a military funeral.

Let us briefly call the roll of some of the eminent citizens who trod the pavements of our old borough before we put on our city clothing. Washington, Lafayette and Franklin, Ross and Hand, Murray, the grammarian; West, the painter; Fulton, the projector of steam navigation, and Paine, the pamphleteer; Ramsay, the historian, and Barton, who designed the great seal of the United States. Indeed, Lancaster had the unusual distinction of entertaining the Father of his Country thrice; the first time on July 3 and 4, 1791. Three years later, on Sunday, October 26, 1794, he again enjoyed the city's hospitalities. The third and last visit was made on September 20 and 21, 1796. These dates effectually dispose of the claims that he lodged over night at every hostelry in the city, some forty or more in number.

The first decade in our career as a city was marked by the visit of General Lafayette, who was publicly received here on July 25, 1825, at which time he stopped at the "State Arms." He was received in the old Administration Building at Prince and Chestnut streets, built in 1818 and soon to be taken over by the Government for the new public building to be erected. The city was enfeet for the day. The enthusiasm of the people for the great Frenchman, who wrought so nobly for our country's deliverance, was unbounded. And when his death occurred on June 24, 1834, the City Council ordered its halls to be hung with black crepe for the space of six months and that the members of council wear crepe on their left arm for thirty days, recommending also that the citizens do likewise. This debt of gratitude with compound interest will be paid to the gallant French nation by American arms in the brave struggle that France and ourselves are now waging to make the world safe for democracy.

In a sense we may declare we have already sent over a first installment of this obligation in the person of our splendid fellow townsman, native-born, a graduate of our High School and Franklin and Marshall College, an honor man in his class at West Point, Major General William Murray Black, who is now on French soil, the trusted friend of General Pershing, who will be sure to give a good account of himself in the days that are to come. In passing, it may be remarked that his father, James Black, was the first candidate of the Prohibition Party for President of the United States.

It was in this same decade that James Buchanan, destined to be the fifteenth President of the United States, makes his first bow on the local stage. His father emigrated from County Donegal in Ireland in 1783, and the future President came to Lancaster in 1809, read law with the eminent barrister, James Hopkins, and was admitted to the Bar in 1812. After two terms in the State Legislature we find him successfully defending Judge Walter Franklin on articles of impeachment, largely based on political motives and party asperity. The youthful advocate was elected to Congress in 1821 when only twenty-nine years of age and from that time forward his brilliant career included the posts of Minister to Russia, thrice Senator of the United States, Secretary of State under President Polk, Minister to England and finally the coveted goal of President of the United States.

Featuring the second decade of our city history was the project of introducing running water into Lancaster. Burgess Hand in 1789 had proposed it, but not until January 4, 1831, was a petition presented to councils. Its total costs in the latter part of 1839, two years after its completion, footed up more than \$127,000. In those days the total revenue received from water in one year amounted to the sum of \$1,791, in which was included nine private baths at \$3 each. How striking the contrast of to-day with annual water revenues of \$166,883 and substantially three-fourths of the 11,000 or more dwellings in the city supplied with all the modern conveniences!

It is interesting at this period to consider the vast change in the city's financial status as compared with that of to-day. We read that at the close of the year 1831 the entire city's revenue amounted to \$5,303.69, while the budget embracing the expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 1 totals upwards of \$460,000.

The period under consideration will always be remembered on account of it being that in which the railroad first came to Lancaster. The movement started in 1831 with a request from the city to alter the surveyed route of the railroad from the big Conestoga to the little Conestoga, traversing substantially the present Cut-off, and to bring it into the city. It was in the days when the State was in the business of railroad building. It was a big question for our city fathers and the whole proposition was hotly debated, it being finally agreed by the State to accommodate the city by appropriating a sum not exceeding \$60,000 to effect the change. Thus began Lancaster's connection with what was known as the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, and at the gala opening of the road in the autumn of 1834 a special committee waited for the Governor at Columbia and after tasting of Lancaster's hospitality all made the railroad journey for the first time between this city and Philadelphia.

It is a remarkable evidence of the enterprise of our forebears that in this same period was promoted the Conestoga Navigation Company, a canal scheme to utilize the waters of the Conestoga for receiving and conveying merchandise to Baltimore and Philadelphia. Many of us who have heard of Reigart's Landing from boyhood are unaware that it was once a busy port of entry in which goods of all kinds were received and consigned to the tidewater. It was about eighteen miles in length from Lancaster to Safe Harbor on the Susquehanna at the mouth of the Conestoga. An interesting story might be written around this old and abandoned enterprise, evidence of which may be observed in the depressions here and there that parallel the Conestoga river, mute testimony of the energetic and far-seeing sagacity of the public-spirited men of those days.

In 1846 came the first telegraph office, established in the North American Hotel, where the Brunswick now stands. Three years prior to this the first of the big cotton mills was erected, and in November, 1842, we find the move-

ment under way for the supply of illuminating gas. In fact, we note an unusual degree of interest in all that pertained to industrial and municipal welfare running through the period of the third decade.

An excellent sidelight upon the Lancaster of seventy-five years ago is furnished by Sherman Day in his *Historical Collection of the State of Pennsylvania* (1843), he declaring that in Lancaster "a stranger is particularly struck with numerous tavern signs that greet him by dozens along the principal streets. They form a sort of outdoor picture gallery, and some are no mean specimens of art. Here may be seen half the kings of Europe—the King of Prussia, of Sweden and the Prince of Orange; and then there are of warriors—Washington, Lafayette, Napoleon, Wm. Tell and a whole army of others; and of statesmen there are Jefferson, Franklin and others; then comes the Red Lion, of England, leading long processions of lions, bears, stags, bulls, horses, eagles, black, white, dun and red—not to mention the inanimate emblems, the Globe, the Cross Keys, the Plough, the Wheat Sheaf, the Compass and Square and the Hickory Tree. The numerous inns, far too many for the present wants of the city, tell of bygone days, before the railroad and canals were constructed, when the streets and yards were crowded every evening with long trains of 'Conestoga wagons' passing over the turnpike, by which nearly all the interior of the State was supplied with merchandise."

As we journey into the fourth decade, our attention is drawn to the new prison, erected in 1851, and whose beautiful tower one hundred and ten feet high was a conspicuous object in the landscape for miles around. The old Court House in the Square, a picture of which is presented in the programme of these exercises, was dismantled in 1853. With its demolition much of our local history passed beneath the horizon. It had been the place where treaties had been entered into with the Indians. It was honored by the presence of Washington, and had been the scene of many great civil and military functions. It sheltered the State Legislature when Lancaster was the State Capital from 1799 until 1812. Within its walls justice had been dispensed from the day of its erection, and it was always an object of veneration among the citizens. The new Court House site was purchased in 1852 and the new structure, with its classic front of Ionic columns, was completed in 1864 at a cost of \$166,000. In this decade in the year 1854 came the new Franklin and Marshall College. Within this period was included the organization of the old "Locomotive Works," which began its ambitious career in 1853, but subsequently came to grief when the financial panic of 1857 swept the country.

The next decade finds us at war, and none needs to be reminded of the brave part played by Lancaster in the struggle for the preservation of the Union. Bulking large in those days, that tried men's souls, is the outstanding figure of General John Fulton Reynolds, who was killed at Gettysburg on July 1, 1863, while in command of the left wing of the Union army. Those of us who are not yet in the ranks of the elders remember the stately figure of that splendid soldier, General Henry A. Hambright, whose spurs were won by sterling bravery that his career in the army ever exemplified. And be it not forgotten that a third warrior, who won enduring reputation in the same war, was General Samuel P. Heintzleman, of Manheim. Another notable Lancasterian of the decade was Thaddeus Stevens, the Great Commoner, helper of the free school system, leader of the House of Representatives in the critical war period, friend of Lincoln and foe of slavery. It is a noteworthy fact that the year 1863 closed the careers of Stevens and Buchanan, national figures in the country's history, diametrically opposed to each other in their political views, personally antagonistic to each other in their private lives. Whatever opinion we hold concerning the public views maintained by them during their lives,

we must agree that they shed luster upon our city and aided greatly in the solution of important national problems.

The limits of this paper have been extended far beyond what was planned and the last half of our first century as a city can receive but scant attention. Fortunately for many of us, it is the period with which we are fairly well acquainted, and so one may skim along through the time when the market houses were built; the epoch when our Government building started in 1888; the creation of our notable trolley system, with its trackage of over one hundred and fifty miles, stretching out into the country, north, east, south and west, and bringing passengers and freight conveniently and economically to the heart of the city; the establishment of our paid fire department, giving us high rank as a fire protected city; the enormous development in the growth of the electric power business, especially since the development of the plant at Holtwood, on the Susquehanna, from less than 3,000 horse power in 1903 to more than 20,000 in 1917; the immense increase in manufacturing in some lines, such as watches, umbrellas and linoleum, securing for us a national pre-eminence; the filtration of our water supply and the bringing of our water pumping facilities up to a high standard of excellence; the beginning of a new era of business structure on our principal streets; and the fine architectural variety shown in our suburban residences. And added to all these is the crowning fact that our county still leads and has led for fifty years the 3,000 counties of the United States in the value of its cereal products. This year, with a ten million dollar tobacco crop, the aggregate for the county will represent the enormous sum of thirty millions.

And here may I be permitted to present authentic figures obtained from an expert of the comparative values of the Lancaster county crops of 1910 and 1917:

	1910.	1917.
Value of all crops	\$13,000,000	\$30,000,000
Value of tobacco	3,500,000	10,500,000
Value of corn	1,643,000	6,000,000
Value of wheat	2,025,000	5,775,000
Value of potatoes	573,000	2,500,000
Value of hay and forage	2,287,000	2,500,000
Value of vegetables	1,137,000	2,200,000
Value of fruits and nuts	396,000	750,000

These are amazing figures and they recall the observation of a President of the United States—that Lancaster county is a State in itself. Some of the showy principalities of the old world fall far below it in enterprise, wealth and the progressive character of its citizens.

But in the last analysis it may be truly stated that "a nation's greatness lies in men, not acres," and our city has ever been distinguished for the number of important personages that it contributed to every branch of human learning. This narrative already bristles with very eminent names and to these may be added in the realm of science Haldeman, Rathvon and Muhlenberg, called by Humboldt "The American Linnaeus;" to history, Rupp, Clare, Riddle, Dubbs and Dinenderffer; to theology, Nevin; to medicine, Atlee and Agnew; to art, Eichholtz and Nevin; to poetry, Harbaugh and Mifflin; to journalism and law, Forney, Geist and Hensel; to jurisprudence, Yeates, Lewis and Brown. It furnished a candidate for Vice President in Ellmaker and six notable Lancastrians creditably filled the post of Attorney General of Pennsylvania. The place of Lieutenant Governor is now adorned by an eminent Lancastrian. In truth, if Carlyle's dictum be true, that biography is

the only true history, the careers of these gifted men would be the most complete and accurate summary of the life of the century under review.

Lancaster has always enjoyed a deserved prominence in its devotion to the cause of education. The names of Burrowes and Stevens occur to us when we recall the beginning of our public school system; they had worthy successors in Wickersham, Higbee, Schaeffer and McCaskey. Contrast the hit-or-miss plan of education a century ago with the present public school system, embracing two High Schools, with a total enrollment of 1,040; seventeen elementary schools, providing for 6,200, not to mention nearly 500 more taken care of in special schools for defectives and in continuation schools. Nor would the educational story be complete if mention was omitted of the four Catholic parish schools, which, with up-to-date equipment take care of another thousand of youthful citizens of school age. And that we are a reading public is attested by the fact that no fewer than 180 newspaper titles have been found of newspapers published here.

How few are aware of the size of the cattle business of Lancaster and that in dollars it reached upwards of \$15,000,000 last year. Lancaster has come to be regarded as the largest shipping and receiving station for cattle and other live stock in the East. Starting twenty-two years ago, the Union Stock Yards of Lancaster to-day has three hundred pens to suitably provide for the 6,667 carloads of live stock handled in 1917, of which all but 157, devoted to hogs and sheep, were needed in the care of the incoming and outgoing cattle. This means four to five miles of cars stretched in a continuous line, and if we estimate thirty head to the car we have upwards of 200,000 head of cattle, or substantially seven hundred head for each of the three hundred working days in the year. In passing it may be remarked that some of these cattle last year came from Edmonton, the capital of the province of Alberta, Canada, 2,500 miles away.

A word or two about our financial institutions. There are in Lancaster city seven trust companies and six national banks, with resources of \$35,000,000, and in the county one trust company, three State banks and thirty-two national banks, with resources of \$22,000,000, making a total of forty-nine institutions with \$57,000,000 resources. In February, 1910, the Lancaster City Clearing House Association was organized for the purpose of simplifying exchanges and for the mutual benefit of the twelve banks then in operation. The city clearings for 1910 and 1911 were \$55,000,000 each year. In February, 1912, the members of the city association established by agreement with the county banks a system of clearing all checks within the city and county by acting as agents for them, the balances due to be paid every three days. Some time thereafter this was improved to daily settlements, whereby practically all checks issued within the city and county were cashed at any point. The combined clearings for 1912 were \$79,668,000, gradually increasing to over \$90,000,000 in 1916, and for 1917 jumped to nearly \$120,000,000.

It has been remarked that a historian is a prophet looking backward. Perhaps one may step out of the role for a moment to look forward to the Lancaster of the future. When the Federal census of 1820 was taken our population was 6,633; ten years later it was 7,704; in 1840 it moved up to 8,417; and another decade found it 12,369; the population in 1860 advanced to 17,603, arriving in 1870 at 29,233 and settling in 1880 at 25,769. To-day if we count our suburban population we are probably very near to 60,000, which means that we have doubled our population in thirty years. If history repeats itself and thirty years from now we should have an overflowing population of 120,000, how many important problems would be finally settled? The new railroad station would automatically find its way to the Cut-off at some convenient

point, agreeable to all the citizens. Our city streets, now lamentably deficient, under the influence of the vast tide of automobile travel, would be transformed into handsome boulevards enjoyed not only by the citizens, but by the strangers journeying from our toll-free county roads to whom the tollgate will only be a faded memory. And, finally, the movement for that "Greater Lancaster" of which we have so fondly dreamed will have caused the breaking of the bond that has kept our city within the two miles square of the original foundation. We need no special prescience to assert that within the life of many here gathered there will be a city whose eastern border will be the Conestoga river, with the Little Conestoga defining its western extremity; to the north the city line would end only after it had embraced many of the fertile fields of Manheim township in the region beyond the Pennsylvania railroad Cut-off, while to the south the city will cross the river and will occupy much of the land beyond, whose dwellers will be knocking at our door for admission. Let me express the hope, in conclusion, that this dream may come true.

BRIEF HISTORICAL FACTS BY DR. F. R. DIFFENDERFER.

To cancel a debt of \$80,000, owed by his father, King Charles II sold to William Penn, the Province of Pennsylvania. It was the largest real estate transaction ever made in the world's history between two individuals. Think of it—22,537,600 acres for \$80,000.

Lancaster county cost Penn about \$2,300. He got a bargain.

French Indian traders traversed Lancaster county prior to 1700, but the first settlement by whites was in 1710, in the Pequea valley. The first house there built is still standing.

The \$2,433 which these few families paid for their 6,400 acres was more than Penn had paid for the entire county. To-day that little tract with its improvements is worth \$1,000,000.

Lancaster county was erected in 1729, and Lancaster town in 1730. There were about 200 people in the place at that time. In 1742 it became a borough. To-day we have nearly 60,000.

When the British occupied Philadelphia in 1777, the Continental Congress moved to Lancaster, where it remained only a brief period. In 1779 Lancaster became the Capital of the State and remained such until 1812, when Harrisburg became the Capital. In 1818 it was chartered as a city. Up to 1800 it was the largest inland town in the United States, and in proportion to its population, one of the wealthiest.

Few cities of its size have such varied interests. This is the best guarantee against periods of depression. Among its industries is the largest silk mill, the largest umbrella, the largest cork and the largest linoleum factory in the United States.

Having been the most important frontier town in the State, many treaties with the aborigines were made here. The treaty of 1744 in our Court House between the Commissioners of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia and the Six Nations was the most important ever held in the Middle States.

During the Revolutionary period Lancaster played many important roles. In her barracks were housed 2,000 Hess'ian prisoners. She gave more supplies in food, horses, wagons, clothing and other war material to the cause than any other place in the State, Philadelphia perhaps excepted.

In general intelligence Lancaster city and county yield to no section of the State. A printing press was established by the Monkish Brotherhood at Ephrata in 1743, and in 1749 the famous "Martyr Book," a huge folio of more

than 1,500 pages, the largest book printed in America prior to 1800 came from that press.

From the first newspaper issued in Lancaster city in 1752 until the present time, upwards of 300 different newspapers have been issued in the city and county. Only Philadelphia and perhaps Pittsburgh can equal that record.

Lancaster has long been noted as a book printing city. Thousands of volumes have been printed here for publishers in all parts of the United States. One of our printing houses regularly prints 65 of the more important magazines issued by publishers in this country.

Lancaster has been a "library city" since 1759, when the famous Juliana Library was organized. There are to-day half a dozen free libraries open to the public, one, the A. Herr Smith Free Library, with 16,000 volumes, circulated during the past year about 80,000 books.

In educational affairs this county has always held a front rank. Franklin College was founded in 1787, Franklin and Marshall in 1853. There was a classical school still earlier. To-day school houses stand on every hill the county over.

Lancaster county has given the State her three School Superintendents—Burrows, Higbee and Schaeffer. Our free schools in city and county are unsurpassed by any in the State.

It is safe to say no community in the State of equal population equals our own in the number of churches and schools. The city alone has about sixty church buildings.

No county is this or any other State of equal area can match us in the number of financial institutions. Of Banks and Trust Companies we have about forty—more than some of our States have.

From an agricultural point of view Lancaster county stands first among the 3,000 or more counties in the United States. Our farmers are the best, our acres the best tilled and our farm architecture superior to any other.

Lastly, we have a County Historical Society that numbers 400 members and has twenty-one stout octavo volumes of "Papers and Proceedings" to its credit. No other Sister Society in the State has done so much in the cause of local history; and yet (we are sorry to say) it has no home it can call its own.

MINUTES OF THE APRIL MEETING.

Lancaster, Pa., April 5, 1918.

A largely attended meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held in the A. Herr Smith Library building this evening. President Charles I. Landis occupied the chair and Librarian Harry Stehman, Jr., served as secretary pro tem.

Mrs. James M. Brunner, of Reinhold's Station, was elected to membership, and Miss Jennie B. Moltz, of New York City, was made a life member.

It was decided that the president appoint a committee to get in touch with the authorities having in charge the erection of the James Buchanan monument in Washington, so that the Lancaster County Historical Society shall be properly represented at the unveiling.

Librarian Stehman reported a number of donations during the month as follows:

The Journal of American History, last quarter of 1917; Proceedings of the Fourteenth Annual Conference of Historical Societies; Annual Report of the Hamilton Library Association; War Service of the American Library Association; Wisconsin Magazine of History, March, 1918; American Red Cross Manual of Home Service; American Catholic Historical Society records of March, 1918; Annual Report of the Enoch Pratt Free Library for 1917; The Old Carlisle Dancing Assembly; Linden Hall Echo of March, 1918; Report of the Provost Marshal General to the Secretary of War on the First Draft under the Selective Service Act of 1917; Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution, 1916; Report of the Annual Dinner of the Pennsylvania Society; Photographic plates of old Marietta and other River Canal Scenes, from C. T. Emons, of Lancaster; "Our Country's Greatest Enemy," a speech by John H. Landis, of Millersville, presented by Jacob Stehman, of Bristol, Pa.; "Bi-Centennial of the First Landis Settlement and Seventh Annual Landis Family Reunion," from D. H. Landis, of Windom; Extensive files of the Lancaster Express and The Daily New Era, from Miss Emma Geist, late of Lancaster; "Chronicles of Pennsylvania," Vols. I and II, by Judge Chas. I. Landis; A Carpet Bag, formerly belonging to Mayor John Zimmerman, presented by his great-grandson, Howard M. Russel; "Laws of the United States of America," Vol. I, from A. L. Sullenberger, of Lancaster, and John Bunyan's "Chief of Sinners," a Lancaster print.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1918.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

A NEWSPAPER RELIC
MINUTES OF MAY MEETING

VOL. XXII. NO. 5.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1918

A Newspaper Relic - - - - -	77
By A. K. HOSTETTER.	
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A NEWSPAPER RELIC.

The Lancaster County Historical Society is the owner of a treasure in shape of a bound volume consisting of the first four years of the publication of a German newspaper with the title of the "Neue Unpartheische Lancaster Zeitung und Anzeigs Nachrichten" which, translated, would read "The New Unpartisan Lancaster Newspaper and Advertising Directory.

The publication of this volume dates from August 8, 1787, to July 20, 1791. The paper was issued every Wednesday morning.

It is a four-page sheet the pages being $9\frac{1}{2} \times 16$ inches with three columns and about 1,800 words to the page. It was published by Messrs. Steiner, Albrecht & Lahn in their new printery at Lancaster at \$1 per annum, one-half to be paid in advance the other half at the end of the first six months.

The writer of this paper has in his possession as a gift from Dr. F. R. Diefenderffer, a prospectus of this publication dated Lancaster, June 5, 1787, addressed "to the German public friends and patrons, in which the publishers propose to issue a German paper, the third (German paper) in Pennsylvania, which prospectus in connection with this article is a very interesting outline of what the publishers propose to give their readers in their publication. In volume, 1, No. 3, of this society's publications on page 77, may be found a very excellent translation into the English language by Dr. Diefenderffer, of this prospectus.

From it we learn that the publishers modestly fear that the editor of the two other newspapers now being published in the State might be displeased with the introduction of a new competitor, however, they feel that Lancaster from whence this paper will be issued is more centrally located (they say in the middle of the country) than are the other publication offices thereby saving considerable in postage for deliveries (the cost of postage in those days having been computed by the distance traversed by mail matter), and, furthermore, Lancaster being located in the midst of a thickly settled German community would command a generous support from that source. The other two papers referred to were the "Germantown Newspaper" and the "Gemeinutzige Correspondenz" of Philadelphia. They feel that these conditions fully justify this new venture.

In the perusal of these columns it is surprising to notice how few items of local interest appear there. Locals did not then constitute the prominent feature of the public press as they now do, but articles headed "Foreign and Domestic," as well as advertisements that take up most of the space, were of almost as great importance then as now.

In the first issue about 1,000 words are devoted to European News, about the same number to Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, about 2,000 to advertisements, while the local items are given in about 200 words, and even that is more than the average number allotted to Lancaster.

An editorial in the first issue thanks the public for the liberal support accorded. The publishers promise to print such matter as will have a good moral effect on the youthful mind to observe the strictest non-partisan atti-

tude, and not to publish any anonymous writings that might reflect on the character of any one.

The support of all such as are able and willing to contribute articles to the paper from time to time is solicited.

They offer to print advertisements for the sale of properties, the recovery of stolen articles, rewards for the recovery of runaway servants, at a cost of 7 shillings 6 pence for three insertions, providing the advertisements do not exceed in length the width of one of these columns. They announce that all people who wish to subscribe can do so through the following named agencies, viz: In Lancaster, by Messrs. Ludwig Lauman, Adam Reigart, Paul Zantzinger and Jacob Frey. In Yorktown by Messrs. Michael Zahm, John Norris, Peter Kurtz and Henry Walter; in MacAllister, by Paul Metzger; in Littitz, by John Schulz; in Manheim, by Sebastian Keller; in Lebanon, by Philipp Grünwald; in Millerstown, by Henry Scholl; in Middletown, by George Frey; in Ephrata, by Adam Konigmacher; in Strasburg, by Dr. Eberhard Gruber and John Funk; in New Holland, by Dr. John Luther, and Messrs. Brandt & Seeger, at the office of the publishers, on Queen street, several doors south of the Court House, and various other agencies.

In the first issue under Philadelphia news is the announcement of the arrival last Sunday evening of the ship "Freundschaft," Captain MacAdams, after seven months sail from Belfast, Ireland, with 250 immigrants on board, all in a healthy condition. Is it any wonder that we are said to be "Living in a fast age" when we compare this trip with one of a modern sea-going vessel. It does not seem possible that our new steamships which carry thousands of people, now make the trip in less number of days than the above named vessel required months, and who in those days would have thought it possible that in a modern sea-going vessel we would be liable to be blown to pieces by an inventive follower of Darius Green, or an invisible submarine vessel under the guidance of our enemies.

Under local news in this issue we read of the death of Dr. Gideon Eckstein, on July 26 last, at Ephrata, in the seventy-first year of his age. Dr. Eckstein was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, having come to America in September, 1738. After a short sojourn at Germantown, he came to Ephrata, when he associated himself with the Seventh Day Baptist denomination at that place, remaining steadfast in that religion to the time of his death. Dr. Eckstein's name is not properly given in this local, for his real name was Christian Eckstein. However, we learn from the Chronicon Ephratense that when he entered the settlement of the solitary at Ephrata, he was given the name "Brother Gideon" (Zerstorer), or, translated would mean "Disturber," and, as such it appears on the roster. Dr. Eckstein lies buried in the old "Seventh Day Baptist" burying ground, at Ephrata, and his grave is marked by a tombstone on which appears the following German inscription:

"Hier liegt begraben
der Ehr würdige Bruder
Gideon sonst D
Christian Eckstein
mitglied der Bruderschaft
in Ephrata. Starb d. 26
Julius ihm Jahr 1787.
Sein alters 70 Jahr,
1 monat, 7 tag."

This inscription translated reads as follows:

Here lies buried
The honored Brother
Gideon otherwise Dr.
Christian Eckstein
member of the Brotherhood
in Ephrata, died the 26
July in the year, 1787,
aged 70 years,
1 month, 7 days.

August 15, 1787.

The second number of this publication has an unusually large amount of local news comprising about 800 words from which we learn that the previous Sunday the usual harvest home services were held in Trinity Lutheran Church, of Lancaster, when Rev. Henry M. Muhlenberg preached from the 104th Psalm, the 24th verse.

On August 13, the dedication of the new Moravian Church, at Lititz, took place at which Rev. John A. Klingsore presided. The services were followed by a lovefeast and communion, which was conducted by Bishop Ettwein. The plans for the church were made by William Henry, of Lancaster. The new organ which had been built by the noted organ builder of those times, David Tannenburg, was played by Rev. John A. Herbst. The cost of the building was about \$5,300. The congregation then numbered 207 communicants.

August 22, 1787.

On Thursday, August 9, Rev. J. Weinland, an Evangelical Lutheran minister from Germantown, was married to a daughter of George Hoff, the clock-maker. We learn from "The Life and Times of H. M. Muhlenberg," by Wm. J. Mann, that Rev. Weinland was a native of Saxony, a student and preacher at the Halle Institute, and by the directors of that Institute was sent as a missionary to Pennsylvania in 1783.



FIG. 1. USED IN RUNAWAY SERVANT ADVERTISEMENT.

He left Germantown in 1789 and for six years served the church at New Hanover where he became involved in difficulties, and his name from then on disappeared from the ministerial list.

On Tuesday the 4th inst. a terrible hailstorm visited this section ruining buckwheat, corn and trees. Many of the hailstones were of odd shape and size, similar to that of a man's thumb.

An odd advertisement in this issue is one in English wherein a Mr. Gardette, a dentist of Philadelphia, informs the public that he "May be spoke with at Adam Webers, at the sign of the Black Horse," where he will do such professional work as scaling or cleaning, placing natural and artificial teeth, extracting, etc.

Stephen Chambers offers £6 reward for the recovery of his runaway servant Geo. Miller. Among the articles which he took with him, were a light-colored fine cloth suit with white buttons, one pair white ribbed dimity pantaloons, one pair olive colored jean pants with strings at the knees, two new home-spun shirts, etc.

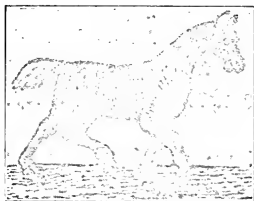


FIG. 2. USED IN STOLEN HORSE ADVERTISEMENT.

Jacob Leshar, of Coaclico township, offers £4 reward for the recovery of a horse which was stolen from him, which he describes as 7-year-old brown horse, 14 hands high, with broad neck and rear legs somewhat bent.

August 29th the executors of Christopher Reigert's estate advertise a sale of personal property to be held at Thomas Edwards' on September 12, at which time and place will be sold a colored man and woman slave. September 12.

"Litizer Walk-Mühle" is the head-line of an advertisement of a fulling-mill in Lititz, and the announcement is made that any person having wool or cotton which they wish to have made into cloth or similar goods could have the spinning done in the Sister-house of the Moravian Church after which the weaving could be done in the Brother-house. There was also an oil mill at the same place, both of which mills were operated by John Becker, who had a store close by, and who offered to pay the best cash price for all flax seed brought to the oil mill, while Jacob Fetter was a willing purchaser for all of the cloth woven at the above mill.

In this issue of the paper the publishers announce the first issue of their new German almanac known as "Der Neue Gemeinützige Landwirtschafts calendar, or the New Popular Agricultural Almanac. The annual publication of which was continued for a number of years. September 19.

On this date we find quoted from a Richmond newspaper, a local stating that 43 families in the Cumberland Valley had been murdered by the Indians who have destroyed growing cornfields, and turned horses and cattle loose. October 3.

Public notice is hereby given to all members of the Juliana Library Co.,

in the borough of Lancaster, that they are required to meet at the Court House this afternoon at 3 o'clock in order to take into consideration the affairs of the said company.

James Ross, Lieutenant of Lancaster county, inserts a notice requesting the militia to meet the first two weeks of October the 1st Battalion to meet the following Monday; 2nd Battalion to meet the following Tuesday; 3rd Battalion to meet the following Wednesday, and so on until all the Battalions have been mustered in, Saturdays and Sundays excepted.
October 10.

John Karch advertises book-binding also the sale of all kinds of books at cheapest prices.
October 16.

An election having been held the following result was published, viz:
Counsellor—George Ross, 879 votes.
Assembly—Alexander Lowry, 1,160 votes.
Sheriff—John Miller, 1,174 votes.
Coroner—John Offner, 826 votes.
Commissioner Casper Schaffner, 657 votes.

October 24.

Announces the return of the ship Dorothea from Rotterdam after being on the trip for nine weeks, with a load of German passengers nearly all young and single, and representing nearly all trades, all of them being willing to serve as Redemptioners. This was a class of white servants that formed a notable phase of civic life in the early settlements of this country.

The first German settlers who came to America, as colonists in Pennsylvania were in such financial circumstances as to be able to pay for their transportation, and usually to pay in full or part for their newly acquired homes and lands. The glowing accounts which these people sent back to their friends in Germany, regarding their new homes had the effect of creating in them a strong desire to also try their luck in this new "Promised land," but which people were less fortunate and although they had plenty of pluck and ambition, had no financial means with which to even pay for their transportation. These were known as Redemptioners who allowed themselves to be sold into bondage, and were often called term-slaves, their terms of bondage usually being for a term of from 3 to 10 years in return for the payment of their passage and such other expenses as were necessary before and after leaving their native country. Others to pay for these expenses would stipulate with the captain to allow themselves to be sold on their arrival here to the highest bidder without having any choice in the matter. These were known as "Free Willers." Both classes were sometimes badly imposed upon, their slavery frequently proving worse than the bondage of the negro. It is, therefore, not surprising to notice in the advertising columns of our volume a great many offers of rewards ranging from £4 to £8 for the arrest and return of such who had run away from their masters.

October 31.

Proposals were asked for printing the debates and proceedings of the general assembly (taken in shorthand by Thomas Lloyd), in three volumes, the price to be not over 1 guinea for the complete set.

November 7.

Thomas Mifflin, speaker of the House, announces an Act of Assembly of about 1,200 words providing for the building of a bridge across the Conestoga in Lancaster county on the road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaster and soliciting bids for its erection. Abraham Witmer offers to build it at his own

expense and then turn it over to the County Commissioner. He or his heirs, however, are given the privilege of charging for their own use tolls as follows: For a coach, landau, phaeton or any other four wheeled conveyance 1 S. 6 D., for a chaise cart or any two wheeled conveyance 9 D. for a sleigh, the sum of one shilling for a horse and rider, 4 D. for each person on foot 2 D. for each head of horned cattle, sheep or swine 1 D. the approach to the bridge from either side to be by a 20 ft. wide straight unobstructed road. All persons who have been exonerated from the payment of county taxes shall be allowed to use the bridge without the payment of any toll charges.

On the 9th inst. Daniel Witmer (city) will offer at public sale a well built lime-stone brewery and malt house, known as Hambright's Brewery, including copper brewing kettles, barrels, hogsheads, etc.

Capt. Dalstet of the ship Dorothea from Rotterdam lying at the Vine street wharf, Philadelphia, offers to dispose of many young healthy passengers among which are tanners, shoemakers, coopers, carpenters, bakers and blacksmiths.

Capt. DeHaas of the ship North America, from Holland, lying at Cliffords Wharf, Philadelphia, offers \$16 for the recovery of two runaway boys, both of whom are minutely described, one having long hair tied with a loop in the rear.

November 14, 1787.

Walter Milfin, a quaker, writes nearly two columns on the horrible butchery at Brandywine.

November 21.

John Fisher advertises for swine-bristles at 15 pence per lb., raw hemp, homespun cloth and linen. He also offers to buy Maryland paper money, paying 6 shillings hard money for \$1 paper money. (Issued after 1780.)

November 28.

Joseph Hubley offers for rent for three years the Black-horse hotel with farm, also a grist, saw and hemp mill at Marticville.

November 14, 1787.

Rebecca Lohrman, of Philadelphia, announces that she lives in the house of Leonard Kline, on Queen street, opposite the sign of the "Black Bare" where she will carry on millinery.

December 12.

On December 4 Bishop Matthäus Godfried Hehl of the brotherhood at Lititz, died in his eighty-third year, having served the brotherhood in various positions for fifty years, and at Lititz for thirty-one years. His funeral on the following Sunday was largely attended by members of his own and other churches. A beautiful poem of five verses accompanies his obituary notice, but time and space will not permit of its translation here.

December 19.

The publishers of this paper offer for sale, two of the old time remedies such as were then found in well regulated families, known as "Golden Tincture" and "Balsam de maltha" at 4 and 3 shillings per small bottle, respectively.

In this issue appears a notice of the death of a very prominent member of the Mennonite Church in the person of John Mayer, and an editorial gives a beautiful tribute to his memory.

December 26.

Abram Newcomer was out on horseback. The horse stumbled and threw his rider into the street where he was found dead.

January 2, 1788.

This issue publishes a beautiful poem on the passing of the old year and another ushering the New Year in.

January 9.

On December 26, a religious dedication of the New Holland school-house was held, in which the preacher, trustees, scholars and others participated. Rev. Melsheimer presided.

On New Years Day Prof. Wm. Reichenbach, teacher of mathematics at Franklin High School, was married to the widow Graeff.

January 30.

A warning is given the public to watch for counterfeit Spanish dollars of the coinage of 1786, the prominent features of which are a large nose and mouth, imperfect lettering, etc.

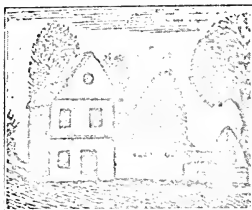


FIG. 3. USED IN REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENT.

An unusually lengthy advertisement occupies a full column in which eleven parcels of real estate are to be offered at public sale, on March 4, at the public house of Adam Reigart at 10 a. m., the sale to continue from day to day until all is sold, being the properties of Mathias Slough, and consisting of flouring and saw mills, farms and building lots, located in various parts of the city and county.

February 13.

Lieutenant Ross, under authority of the supreme executive council of this State, announces that he is directed to collect all public arms in this county for repairs, and have returns made of same to council. He also requests all persons who are in arrears for military fines to make payment to the collector within ten days as no indulgence as to time or otherwise will be granted.

In this issue is offered for rent a large three-story brick building, on Queen street, near the Court House. It has been used as a hotel for many years to which purpose it is well adapted. A vacant lot adjoins the hotel on which there is a large garden. Size of lot 64 ft. 4½ inches on Queen street 245 ft. deep. There is also on the premises a large brick stable in which 40 horses can be accommodated. A pump in the lawn is supplied by a splendid spring of cold water in the cellar. Apply to Ludwig Lauman.

February 27.

Prof. Melsheimer of the Franklin High School solicits applications for

three teachers to teach English, German and Latin as well as arithmetic and penmanship, the total number of pupils being 105. The charges for the German course were 30 shillings; German and English, 50 shillings. Complete course £4 per annum for all tuition during school hours. The three Professors' salaries amount to £450, but an increase of £200 is now proposed without any evident provision for its payment. He makes an appeal for public support saying if it is not forthcoming, the school must suffer.

Michael App and George Moser announce a dissolution of partnership. The first named will continue in the store business at the same place.

March 5.

At a meeting of the bakers of Lancaster the following prices for bread were agreed upon: A 6 pence loaf made of finest flour must weigh 3 lbs. 4 oz.; a 6 pence loaf made of medium flour must weigh 3 lbs. 7 oz.; a 6 pence loaf made of low grade or corn flour must weigh 3 lbs. 15 oz.

March 15.

On the 7th inst. four mounted robbers were corralled by Mannheim residents in that town. All of the robbers had loaded revolvers with which a number of shots were exchanged with the citizens until one of the robbers was so badly wounded that he fell from his horse whereupon his companions fled. The wounded man gave his name as Geo. Sinclair, a tanner, and claimed to reside in Pennfield, New Brunswick. Upon his person was found a letter of credit for £433 sterling. Two of his companions were arrested in West Chester the following day, giving their names as Jno. and Jas. Wilson.

March 26.

Samuel Boyd & Co. advertise that they manufacture whetstones, and are in a position to supply merchants, peddlers and others who may apply.

April 16.

Last Saturday the 12th. inst., Anton Steiner, printer, and one of the editors of this paper, in his 24th year died from a dropsical affliction.

April 23.

Messrs. Albrecht & Lahn, the surviving publishers of this paper, announce that they will continue its publication.

May 21.

Adam Reigart, Jr., offers for rent the store at the house of Mrs. Breitenhart on the west side of Queen street, 10 doors from the Court House.

Nicholas Kohl, of Frankford on the Main, announces that he contemplates taking a trip abroad visiting Holland. Up the Rhine to Frankfort, to Wurtemberg, thence to Switzerland, and offers to carry letters and papers, charging for the letters 2 shillings 6 pence.

June 4.

The publishers give a list of persons for whom letters have been left at their office, each letter costing 50 cents.

June 18.

John Wolfkill offers for sale at his hotel goose-quills taken from live geese.

June 25.

Samuel Tannenberger, son of the Lititz organ builder, died yesterday in his twenty-third year. An anonymous friend writes a poem of seven verses which appears in this issue.

June 25.

Tuesday the 10th. inst., appears to have been a gala day, when the boat 'Federal;' from the borough of Lancaster to the river was as follows: First, the boat 'Federal;' second, the captain F——y; third, the crew and lastly the

citizens by files. The boat was launched with dexterity and agility worthy of praise. After giving three cheers they retired to the house of John Swenk upon the banks of the river to regale themselves, and after toasting the new constitution, retired to the borough in the most perfect harmony.

July 9

Almost a column is given to the 4th of July demonstration in this borough and a like space is given to a similar celebration in Strasburg on the following day.

July 16.

An advertisement headed "Columbia" states that Samuel Wright has laid out a plot of ground into building lots on the east side of the Susquehanna opposite Wrights Ferry, which lots he offers for sale at £15 hard money, free from ground rent forever, or £10 at the time of purchase with an annual ground rent of 8 shillings 4 pence until £5 additional purchase money be paid on same when said ground rent will thereby be liquidated. Among the advantages named are the healthy location, good drainage, fertile soil, the cheap manner of obtaining lumber for building purposes and the close proximity to the wealthy and prosperous settlements of Lancaster and York counties, all of which are helpful to the erection of a new city for trading and manufacturing purposes; furthermore, a port road is about being laid out through this proposed city, and in all probability navigation on the Susquehanna will become an attractive feature. At present the following methods of transportation by Conestoga wagons are a great advantage, to wit: A route to Philadelphia, by Major Samuel Nicholas, to Lancaster, by Samuel Boyd, Thos. Edwards and Geo. Moore, to Yorktown, by Baltzer Spangler and Aud. Johnson, to Strasburg by Dr. Eberhard Gruber.

August 27.

"Christ Church, at Tulpehocken, built by the Evangelical Lutheran denomination, was dedicated on Sunday, the 18th inst., the pastor being Rev. Emanuel Schulze. Rev. Muhlenberg, of Lancaster, offered the dedication prayer. Rev. Kurtz preached the morning sermon, and Revs. Muhlenberg and Wildbahn preached in the afternoon. A poem of seven verses, suitable for this occasion, is supplied in this issue.

September 10.

The publishers of this paper announce the second edition of their German almanac, this one being for 1789.

September 17

Carl Cist, of Philadelphia, announces the publication of a German almanac for the same year, known as "Der Americanische Stadt und Land Calendar." (The American town and county calendar).

September 24.

Announcement is made that the new bridge across the "Conestoga" being built by Abraham Witmer is nearing completion and it is supposed that in two weeks it may be driven across.

A gentleman writes from Muskingon to a friend in this city saying that Lieut. Peters while going down the Ohio River with thirty men was attacked by Indians which resulted in eight of his men being killed and ten wounded.

Solomon Etting advertises the sale of a colored woman with two beautiful children, a boy and girl. The mother is twenty-five years old, and is bounden as a slave for life, while the children are bound until they are twenty-eight years of age. Mr. Etting, who lives near the Court House, offers to accept in payment, flour, whiskey or farm products.

October 8.

John Swarr, of Hempfield township, informs the public that he has rebuilt

his fulling mill, (Walckmühle) and is now prepared to do all kinds of fulling at the most reasonable prices.

John Michael informs the public that he has opened a hotel on King street, near the Court House, under the sign of "Prince Ferdinand."

October 8, 1788.

Samuel Davis offers his services as fuller at his father's fulling mill. Orders can be left at John Michael's hotel.

October 15.

Another fulling mill on Mill Creek, two miles from Lancaster, is called to the attention of the public by John Gibbony, who also says that he is prepared to do dyeing of yarn, etc. Work and orders can be left at Adam Reigarts.

October 22.

An advertisement calls attention to an exhibition of a camel, the same which was exhibited here about a year ago. It can be seen during the entire Court week at the house of Thomas Edwards, on Queen street. Price of admission for adults, 11 pence. Children, half price.

Matthias Schlauch informs the public that he will again open a hotel at the stand so well known as the "White Swan" directly across and south of the Court House. He has provided for his trade the finest kinds of liquors and accommodations together with splendid stabling for horses.

Robert Lewis & Son who have a store and mill-stone manufactory under the draw-bridge at the fourth wharf (near Levi Hollingsworth) in Philadelphia, offers mill-stones and bolting cloth for sale.

November 19.

Johanes Scheible, organmaker, of New Holland, offers for sale the most improved styles of organs, pianofortes, spinnets, hammer clavier with 23 or 4 changes as per the new English methods, also turning organs with 10 to 50 melodies.

November 26.

Word was received here of the death of Rev. Faber, who evidently in the best of health was in the midst of a sermon in the new Goshenbappen Church when he was suddenly overcome by heart trouble and disabled. He was taken from the pulpit to the school house close by where he died a short time thereafter, aged forty-seven years.

December 3.

John Brubaker offers for sale his plantation in Manheim township, one-half mile from Lancaster, on Donegal street, containing 105 acres and allowances. Eighteen acres thereof being in meadow. An interesting bit of Lancaster's early history might be inserted here referring to Donegal street which at that time extended from the corner of North Queen and Orange streets on out into Manheim township, now known as North Queen street, and its continuation the Manheim pike. Such sketch, however, would be simply a repetition of a very interesting sketch written by Dr. F. R. Dittenderffer, and published in volume 5, page 134, of the publications of this society.

December 24.

Father Tammany's almanac for 1789 was offered for sale by its publishers.

Some years ago I became the fortunate owner of a bound volume of this publication, dating from January 28, 1789, to July 14, 1790, and from it Dr. Dittenderffer wrote a very interesting paper for our society, which paper is published in our proceedings.

I will therefore bring my paper to a close and refer you to volume II, page 177, for the above named continuation, which begins with No. 78 on January 28, 1789, and closes with No. 154, July 14, 1790.

MINUTES OF THE MAY MEETING.

Lancaster, May 3, 1918.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held in their room at the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library, this evening, the President, Judge C. I. Landis, presiding.

The following donations were received during the past month:

The Washington Historical Quarterly, April, 1918; Handbook of Manuscripts in the Library of Congress, 1918; German War Practices and Conquest and Kultur, from the National Security League; The Linden Hall Echo, April, 1918; The War and Humanity, from the author, Dr. James M. Beck; a roll of Third Liberty Loan posters from Washington.

A batch of old books from Samuel Atlee Haldeman, of Columbia, including:

American Biographic Dictionary, published in 1810; Landwirthschafts German Calendar of 1831; Fables Amusantes (in Latin) by Des Mots, published 1831; Constitution, Officers and Books of the Columbia Library Company, 1829; a photo Album of Civil War Government Officials and Generals, and several other books.

Bound annual reports of the Lancaster Charity Society, 1911-1917, from Walter C. Hager; a fine lot of old almanacs, presented through Joseph E. Evans, from H. E. Steinmetz, estate; journals of the Select and Common Councils, of the city of Lancaster, from D. B. Landis; Ben. Franklin Monthly, No. 1 and No. 2; a donation from E. P. Brinton, consisting of two Lancaster Street Lottery account books and one book of tickets.

The Lancaster Street Lottery was authorized by the law of the State of Pennsylvania, commenced about 1797 and continued off and on until 1811. The proceeds were used for macadamizing a number of the main streets of the borough. The tickets are signed by Adam Reigart, Jr., who was prominently connected with many of the early enterprises in Lancaster and also was Chairman of the Entertaining Committee when Lafayette visited Lancaster, July 28, 1825.

The treasurer reported payments, since January, of \$275.27, with a balance in the treasury of \$260.74.

No names were handed in for membership.

Judge Landis reported having received an order from Dr. George B. Donehoo, Secretary of the State Historical Commission, for the bronze plate which will be placed on the Ferree marker.

The material for the pamphlet, commemorative of the 100th anniversary of Lancaster as a city, was reported on as ready, with the exception of the cuts, which matter Mr. Steinman was authorized to attend to.

The subject of a summer outing was brought up, with a suggestion that the unveiling of the Ferree marker be made the objective in this annual affair. It was decided to let the matter go over until the June meeting for further discussion.

A letter from Princeton University was received, asking for a list of names of the members of the Historical Society and calling our attention to

their publications. On a motion by Mr. Magee, seconded by Mr. Hostetter, it was ordered that a list be forwarded.

A communication from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, announcing plans for taking up special work for the entertainment of the soldiers and sailors at and near Philadelphia, was read. This work will be financed by voluntary contributions from members and other Historical Societies. It was not deemed advisable to take this matter up at the present time, and on motion of Mr. Eshleman it was ordered filed.

It was decided to have a flag hung permanently in the society's room and the suggestion made that a service flag also be gotten. Mr. Woerner was authorized to see what could be done relative to this matter, and asked to report at the June meeting.

After the transaction of the business Judge Landis announced that he had received from the Pennsylvania State Library the original list of the names of the persons who had subscribed for the 400 shares in the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike, at Lancaster, in 1792. This list included all of the prominent men of the borough at that time. After reading the names of the subscribers, a number of remarks were made concerning the value of such a list, and on motion of Mr. Hostetter, seconded by Mr. Magee, it was ordered to be printed. A copy will be made from the original, which was loaned for the occasion, and the material added to the archives of the society.

LOTTIE M. BAUSMAN,
Secretary, Pro. Tem.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1918.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

A LIST OF THE ORIGINAL LANCASTER SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE PHILADELPHIA
AND LANCASTER TURNPIKE
MINUTES OF THE JUNE MEETING

VOL. XXII. NO. 6.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1918

A List of the Original Lancaster Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike	- 93
BY JUDGE C. I. LANDIS.	
Minutes of the June Meeting	- - - - - 101

A LIST OF THE ORIGINAL LANCASTER SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND LANCASTER TURNPIKE.

When I wrote my article on "The First Long Turnpike in the United States," I was convinced that somewhere among the almost forgotten records of the State there must be a list of the Lancaster subscribers to the original company. I sought earnestly for it, but at that time in vain. I knew that a report had been made to the Governor of the State by the Commissioners appointed to take the subscriptions, and, therefore, even after the publication of that article, I continued the search. I directed the attention of the Custodian of the State Records to the Papers of the Governors, and suggested the probability that it might be found among them. A few days ago, in going over them for another purpose, he came across this return. He has sent me the original and I have made from it the appended copy. As I believe that it has historic value, I now present it to this society. It will be seen that set forth therein are the names of almost all the prominent men in the borough and county of Lancaster of that day. I think it should be printed among our records and thus preserved for the future. The copy has been carefully compared by me, and I believe it is correct.

A return of subscriptions to the turnpike road from Philadelphia to Lancaster, received in the borough of Lancaster on the 4th and 5th days of June A D., 1792.

Order of Subscription	Subscribers' Names.	Date of Num- Subscription ber- tion of	
		June 4	Shares
No. 1.	Howard Hand	do.	1
2.	Matthias Slough	do.	1
3.	Paul Zantzinger	do.	1
4.	John Hubley	do.	1
5.	Abraham Whitmer	do.	1
6.	Jasper Yeates, Esquire	do.	1
7.	Joseph Simons	do.	1
8.	Richard Downing	do.	1
9.	Joseph Trimble	do.	1
10.	Frederick Kuhn, Esq.	do.	1
11.	Casper Shaffner	do.	1
12.	John Fulton	do.	1
13.	Adam Mesenkope	do.	1
14.	Jacob Bailly	do.	1
15.	David Whitmer	do.	1
16.	John Baldwin	do.	1
17.	Joseph Hubley	do.	1
18.	Casper Shaffner, Jr.	do.	1

19.	Robert Porter	do.	1
20.	John Moore (son of George)	do.	1
21.	Josiah Lockhart	do.	1
22.	William Ross	do.	1
23.	John Weber	do.	1
24.	Peter Miller	do.	1
25.	George Slough	do.	1
26.	Peter Getz	do.	1
27.	Christian Leonard	do.	1
28.	John Shippen	do.	1
29.	John Guadaker	do.	1
30.	John Underwood	do.	1
31.	George Moore, Jr.	do.	1
32.	Jacob Getz	do.	1
32.	George Moore, Sr.	do.	1
34.	Moses Marshall	do.	1
35.	Jacob Dickert	do.	1
36.	David Barton	do.	1
37.	Thomas Edwards	do.	1
38.	Amos Brumfield	do.	1
39.	John Ross	do.	1
40.	George Duffield	do.	1
41.	Dennis Whelen	do.	1
42.	Samuel Bethel	do.	1
43.	Hunt Dowling	do.	1
44.	Ludwig Diffenderfer	do.	1
45.	John Hughes	do.	1
46.	William Trimble	do.	1
47.	Josiah McElvaine	do.	1
48.	Christian Bless	do.	1
49.	Philip Leonard	do.	1
50.	John Edge	do.	1
51.	John Stone	do.	1
52.	Frederick Steinman	do.	1
53.	James Henry	do.	1
54.	Henry Whitmer	do.	1
55.	Daniel Frank	do.	1
56.	Samuel Dowling	do.	1
57.	Caleb Coope	do.	1
58.	Benjamin Whitmer	do.	1
59.	John Burk	do.	1
60.	Baltzer Stertzner	do.	1
61.	William Reichenbach	do.	1
62.	Thomas Jenkins	do.	1
63.	Jacob Long	do.	1
64.	Peter Shindel	do.	1
65.	John Whitmer	do.	1
66.	Robert Barber	do.	1
67.	Michael Weiss	do.	1
68.	John J. Henry	do.	1
69.	James Keimer	do.	1
70.	Jacob Hubley	do.	1
71.	George Weltzell	do.	1
72.	George Thomas	do.	1

73.	George Carolus	do.	1
74.	Abraham Henry	do.	1
75.	John Fisher	do.	1
76.	William Wallace	do.	1
77.	Thomas Boude	do.	1
78.	Robert Moore	do.	1
79.	Samuel Robinson	do.	1
80.	George Trissler	do.	1
81.	Jacob Rupp	do.	1
82.	Simon Gratz	do.	1
83.	Jeremiah Mosher	do.	1
84.	Christian Stake	do.	1
85.	David Hall	do.	1
86.	Philip Kline	do.	1
87.	Charles Hamilton	do.	1
88.	Henry Locher	do.	1
89.	John Roberts	do.	1
90.	Christopher Mayers	do.	1
91.	Thomas Conard	do.	1
92.	Adam Dietrich	do.	1
93.	Andrew Keiss	do.	1
94.	Joseph Bowman	do.	1
95.	Michael Hubley	do.	1
96.	Samuel Humes	do.	1
97.	John Moore	do.	1
98.	Henry Bennett	do.	1
99.	Jonas Metzgar	do.	1
100.	Casper Fortinee	do.	1
101.	Abraham Caladay	do.	1
102.	Christopher Reitzell	do.	1
103.	Matthias Barton	do.	1
104.	Henry Dehuft	do.	1
105.	Robert Lockard	do.	1
106.	Michael Gundaker	do.	1
107.	Henry Umburn	do.	1
108.	Lewis Heck	do.	1
109.	Phillip Reitzell	do.	1
110.	Everhart Thomas	do.	1
111.	George Hide	do.	1
112.	Jacob Stofft	do.	1
113.	Peter Gonder	do.	1
114.	Jacob Shuffer	do.	1
115.	John Binkley	do.	1
116.	Michael Rhine	do.	1
117.	William Webb	do.	1
118.	John Miller Laucs	do.	1
119.	Adam Reigart, Jr.	do.	1
120.	William Coope	do.	1
121.	John Graff	do.	1
122.	James Gamble	do.	1
123.	Jacob Slough	do.	1
124.	John Fordinee	do.	1
125.	James Ross	do.	1
126.	Bernard Bartholomew	do.	1

127.	Jacob Martin	do.	1
128.	Alexander Scott	do.	1
129.	Jacob Graeff	do.	1
130.	Peter Hoofnagle	do.	1
131.	Samuel Cunningham	do.	1
132.	Jonathan Henderson	do.	1
133.	Philip Eberman	do.	1
134.	John Michael	do.	1
135.	Emanuel Reigart	do.	1
136.	Conrad Haase	do.	1
137.	Samuel Galbreath	do.	1
138.	John Ewing	do.	1
139.	Peter Reed	do.	1
140.	William Dickson	do.	1
141.	Philip Mesenkope	do.	1
142.	David Trissler	do.	1
143.	John Reitzell	do.	1
144.	John Bausman	o.	1
145.	William Bevins	do.	1
146.	John Kuhn	do.	1
147.	George Graeff	do.	1
148.	George Patterson	do.	1
149.	Michael Apf	do.	1
150.	Patrick Hays	do.	1
151.	Jacob Reiger	do.	1
152.	George Reitzell	do.	1
153.	Joshua King	do.	1
154.	Samuel Turbett	do.	1
155.	Daniel Ripplet	do.	1
156.	Isaac Waine	do.	1
157.	Richard Johnston	do.	1
158.	George Messersmith	do.	1
159.	Jacob Stahl	do.	1
160.	Christian Herr	do.	1
161.	Samuel Boyd	do.	1
162.	Henry Dehuft	do.	1
163.	Philip Thomas	do.	1
164.	Daniel Perkins	do.	1
165.	John Ferrree (L. Borough)	do.	1
166.	Jacob Carpenter, Jr.	do.	1
167.	John Hambright	do.	1
168.	Jacob Krugh	do.	1
169.	Abraham Carpenter	do.	1
170.	John Humes	do.	1
171.	John Cunningham	do.	1
172.	James Jacks	do.	1
173.	John Miller, Jr., Lanc. Bor.	do.	1
174.	Jacob Strickler	do.	1
175.	Jacob Bakenstoos	do.	1
176.	Anthony Wayne	do.	1
177.	Henry De Butts	do.	1
178.	John Sproat	do.	1
179.	Charles Gilchrist	do.	1
180.	Abraham Singer	do.	1

181.	Norton Pryor, Jr.	do.	1
182.	John Ashmead, Jr.	do.	1
183.	Israel Reynolds	do.	1
184.	John Scyrin	do.	1
185.	Henry Muhlenberg, Jr.	do.	1
186.	Jacob Clingman	do.	1
187.	James Reynolds	do.	1
188.	Jacob Lahn	do.	1
189.	Philip Wager	do.	1
190.	Mathias Slough, Jr.	do.	1
191.	John Miller, (Strasburg)	do.	1
192.	John Jordan	do.	1
193.	Lewis Lauman	do.	1
194.	Adam Reigart	do.	1
195.	John W. Kittera	do.	1
196.	Adam Hubley, Sr.	do.	1
197.	Jacob Fordinee	do.	1
198.	William Kirkpatrick	do.	1
199.	Mathias Nichtenthaler	do.	1
200.	Adolphus Nichtenthaler	do.	1
201.	George Laumau	do.	1
202.	Andrew Graff	do.	1
203.	Andreas Bausman	do.	1
204.	Henry Pinkerton	do.	1
205.	John Trissler	do.	1
206.	Frederick Doersh	do.	1
207.	Thomas Irwin	do.	1
208.	Martin Foutz	do.	1
209.	John Bear	do.	1
210.	Adam Hubley, Jr.	do.	1
211.	Frederick A. Muhlenberg	do.	1
212.	John Kindigh	do.	1
213.	John Gallacher	do.	1
214.	Thomas Huston	do.	1
215.	William Wright	do.	1
216.	Robert Willson	do.	1
217.	Stephen Martin	do.	1
218.	Samuel Roberts	do.	1
219.	Jacob Weitzell	do.	1
220.	John Creag	do.	1
221.	John Weidle	do.	1
222.	George Graff	do.	1
223.	Jacob Dentler	do.	1
224.	Solomon Heiss	do.	1
225.	Jacob Frey	do.	1
226.	Adam Weaber	do.	1
227.	George Roote	do.	1
228.	Casper Everman	do.	1
229.	James Hamilton	do.	1
230.	Robert Hetterick	do.	1
231.	James Irwin	do.	1
232.	Frederick Keller	do.	1
233.	Stephen Sweitzer	do.	1
234.	Peter Boyer	do.	1

235.	Thomas Turner	do.	1
236.	Mathew L. Hehl	do.	1
237.	Jacob Kauffman	do.	1
238.	Johannes Keller	do.	1
239.	Jonas Metzgar, Jr	do.	1
240.	Godfried Klugh	do.	1
241.	Nathaniel Hantsh	do.	1
242.	Valentine Krugh	do.	1
243.	Jacob Weaver	do.	1
244.	Godlieb Nauman	do.	1
245.	George Lindenberger	do.	1
246.	Thomas Forster	do.	1
247.	Jacob Mayer	do.	1
248.	Jacob Lehman	do.	1
249.	John Wright	do.	1
250.	Stophel Franciscus	do.	1
251.	Philip Young	do.	1
252.	John Pinkerton	do.	1
253.	Peter Row	do.	1
254.	Leonard Eicholtz	do.	1
255.	Philip Shaum	do.	1
256.	Benjamin Shaum	do.	1
257 - 258.	Edward Hand	June 5th	2
259 - 260.	Edward Hand for Samuel Boyd, Jr.	do.	2
261 - 262.	Edward Hand for John Ewing	do.	2
263.	Edward Hand for Charles Smith, Esq.	do.	1
264 - 265.	John Hubley	do.	2
266 - 267.	John Hubley for Ludwig Lauman	do.	2
268 - 269.	John Hubley for Michael Hubley	do.	2
270 - 271.	John Hubley for Lewis Lauman	do.	2
272 - 273.	Paul Zantzinger	do.	2
274 - 275.	Paul Zantzinger for John Hart	do.	2
276 - 277.	Paul Zantzinger for Melchoir Shaum	do.	2
278 - 279.	Paul Zantzinger for Robert Coleman, Esq.	d.	2
280.	Paul Zantzinger for Henry Good	do.	1
281.	Paul Zantzinger for Thomas Hartley, Esq.	do.	1
282.	Alexander Scott for Henry Miller, Esq.	do.	1
283.	Paul Zantzinger for Jonthan Rowland	do.	1
284 - 285.	Mathias Slough	do.	2
286 - 287.	Mathias Slough for Mathias Slough, Jr.	do.	2
288 - 289.	Mathias Slough for Wm. Montgomery, Esq.	do.	2
290 - 291.	Mathias Slough for Jacob Slough	do.	2
292 - 293.	Mathias Slough for John Smith	do.	2
294 - 295.	Mathias Slough for James Ross	do.	2
296 - 297.	Jasper Yeates, Esq.	do.	2
298 - 299.	Jasper Yeates for George Patterson	do.	2
300 - 301.	Jasper Yeates for Jacob Hubley	do.	2
302 - 303.	Frederick Kuhn, Esq.	do.	2
304 - 305.	Frederick Kuhn for John Huston	do.	2
306 - 307.	Frederick Kuhn for James Wright	do.	2
308 - 309.	Alexander Scott	do.	2
310.	Alexander Scott for Samuel Moore	do.	1
311 - 312.	Alexander Scott for Wilder Bevnis	do.	2
313 - 314.	Robert Mis Campbell	do.	2

315-316.	Abraham Whitmer	do.	2
317-318.	Abraham Whitmer for John Whitmer	do.	2
319-320.	Abraham Whitmer for Jacob Mosser	do.	2
321-322.	Abraham Whitmer for John Graff	do.	2
323-324.	Abraham Whitmer for Henry Deetrich	do.	2
325-326.	Abraham Whitmer for John Greider	do.	2
327-328.	Abraham Whitmer for David Brown	do.	2
329-330.	Abraham Whitmer for Abraham Buckwalter	do.	2
331-332.	Abraham Whitmer for James Crawford	do.	2
333-334.	Abraham Whitmer for Tobias Miller	do.	2
335-336.	Abraham Whitmer for Andrew Graff, Esq.	do.	2
337-338.	Abraham Whitmer for John Buckwalter	do.	2
339-340.	David Whitmer	do.	2
341-342.	David Whitmer for David Kendrick	do.	2
343-344.	Thomas Bonde	do.	2
345-346.	Richard Downing	do.	2
347-348.	Richard Downing for Thos. Mills	do.	2
349-350.	Richard Downing for Israel Fisher	do.	2
351-352.	Dennis Whelen	do.	2
353-354.	Hunt Downing	do.	2
355-356.	Dennis Whelen for Thomas Allison	do.	2
357-358.	Samuel Downing	do.	2
359-360.	Richard Trimble	do.	2
361.	Richard Trimble for Israel Meredith	do.	1
362-363.	John Kuhn	do.	2
364-365.	John Kuhn for Samuel Bethel	do.	2
366-367.	John Kuhn for William Wright	do.	2
368-369.	Emanuel Reigart	do.	2
370-371.	Emanuel Reigart for Henry Musser	do.	2
372-373.	Bernard Hubley	do.	2
374-375.	George Slough	do.	2
376-377.	Joseph Simon	do.	2
378-379.	William Webb	do.	2
380-381.	James Gamble	do.	2
382-383.	Christian Leonard	do.	2
384.	John Jordan	do.	1
385-386.	John J. Henry	do.	2
387-388.	John Musser	do.	2
389-390.	Mathias Barton	do.	2
391-392.	Simon Gratz	do.	2
393-394.	John Cunningham	do.	2
395-396.	Joseph Hubley	do.	2
397.	John Burk	do.	1
398.	Jacob Graff	do.	1
399-400.	John Frey and Henry Witmer	do.	2

 Shares 400

We, the Subscribers appointed Commissioners, in and by an Act of Assembly passed April 10, 1792, entitled, "An Act to enable the Governor of this Commonwealth to incorporate a Company for making an artificial Road from the City of Philadelphia to the Borough of Lancaster," to do and perform the several duties therein contained, do hereby certify to his Excellency, the Governor, that the foregoing statement contains a list of the subscribers to the

said Artificial Road from Philadelphia to Lancaster together with their respective shares, and that they, the said subscribers, have severally signed their names to the written promise or engagement directed by the said Act in the Book opened by us and have previous thereto paid us, the subscribers, the sum of thirty dollars for each share so by them subscribed in conformity of the said Act. Given under our Hands and Seals the fifth day of June Anno Domini, 1792.

A Return of the Subscriptions to the Turnpike Road from Philadelphia to Lancaster received at Lancaster on the 4th and 5th days of June 1792.

To His Excellency.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, ESQUIRE,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

EDWARD HAND.
JOHN HUBLEY.
PAUL LANTZINGER.
MATTHIAS SLOUGH.
ABRAHAM WITMER.

MINUTES OF THE JUNE MEETING.

Lancaster, Pa., June 7.

The closing meeting before the summer adjournment of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening, with the President, Judge Landis, presiding. The minutes of the May meeting were read, approved and ordered printed.

The report of the librarian was read as follows:

The following books and pamphlets, donations and exchanges, were received by the Lancaster County Historical Society during the past month:

St. John's Messenger—March, April and May numbers, from Rev. George Israel Browne.

Year Book of the Pennsylvania Society, 1918.

Linden Hall Echo, May.

History of Huntingdon County.

Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, Vol. 1, No. 2.

The Records of Smithtown, Suffolk County, N. Y.

New York State Museum Bulletin, April 1, 1917.

Genealogy of the Ludwig Bretz Family and Genealogy of the Parthemore Family, both from S. J. Atlee Haldeman, of Columbia.

Third Liberty Loan posters from Washington, D. C.

Report of the Pennsylvania Commission of Soldiers' Orphan Schools, 1917.

Annual Report on the Pennsylvania Bureau of Railways, Department of Internal Affairs, 1917.

Boyd's Lancaster, West Chester and Chester County, Directory, 1874, from A. K. Hostetter.

Silk Badges, from Mrs. J. H. Rathfon.

On motion of Mr. Hostetter, seconded by I. C. Arnold, a vote of thanks was extended the donors.

A copy of the general orders issued for the drafting of Pennsylvania soldiers for the war of 1812, which had been presented by C. E. Metzler, of Boston, was read by the secretary and the comparison between the present draft and that of 1812 was very interesting.

A collection of copper cents offered by Mrs. M. N. Robinson was accepted, with thanks.

The report of the treasurer showed the sum of \$296.44 as the balance.

Judge Landis reported on the proposed tablet for the Huguenot settlement at Paradise, saying that a proof of the inscription had been received and approved. It was planned to unveil it next fall. The recently organized Pennsylvania Huguenot Society is anxious to hold a meeting in Lancaster at that time. The committee which had charge of the first celebration at Paradise was on motion given authority to make the arrangements for the coming event.

On motion, the secretary was instructed to write to John Bear Stoudt and extend an invitation to the Huguenot Society to meet in conjunction with the Lancaster Society at the tablet unveiling.

The following amendment to the by-laws was offered, and to be acted upon at the next meeting:

Amend Article 11. Officers and Their Duties so as to read as follows:

Section 1. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, an Assistant Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, a Librarian, etc.

Section 3. The Recording Secretary shall keep an accurate record of the proceedings of the meetings of the Society in a book kept for that purpose, and shall perform such other duties as usually belong to the office of Secretary. The Assistant Recording Secretary shall act in the absence of the Recording Secretary, and shall at such times perform the same duties as by this section are required of the Recording Secretary.

Mr. Hostetter brought up the recent freeing of the Lancaster and Manheim pike, and called attention to the fact that it was originally a plank road and suggested a history of the road.

The question of a service flag and an American flag to be displayed in the society's rooms was brought up, the matter having been referred to W. P. Woerner at a previous meeting. As no action was taken by him, the question of securing the flags was placed in the hands of Mr. Hostetter, and the Executive Committee. It was stated that at least three members of the society were in the national service. Sanderson Detwiler, of Columbia, and Harry B. Hostetter among them.

Miss Bausman referred to the work on the indexing of the Society's volumes and a vote of thanks was extended to her and the committee continued.

On motion, adjourned.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1918.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

CITY HALL AND ITS HISTORY.
MINUTES OF THE SEPTEMBER MEETING

VOL. XXII. NO. 7.

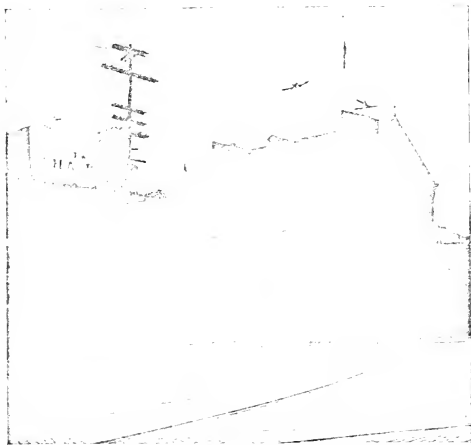
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LANCASTER, PA.

1918

City Hall and Its History. BY JUDGE C. I. LANDES, - - 107

Minutes of the September Meeting, - - - - - 123



CITY HALL, LANCASTER, PA.

CITY HALL AND ITS HISTORY.

I have concluded that the legend of the building now known to us as City Hall and of the lot which it stands upon may have some special interest, at least to those who live in the city; and in view of misstatements which I have heard at times concerning them, I have determined to carefully examine the subject and then relate the results of my investigations. Though this building is plainly typical of by-gone times, few can know either its origin or its successive uses, and so that you may have a fairly full comprehension of its story, I, for a few moments, invite your patient attention while I endeavor to give a connected narration of it

On May 16, 1730. Andrew Hamilton and Ann, his wife, conveyed *Inter alia* to Caleb Pearce, John Wright, Thomas Edwards and James Mitchell a square lot of land, containing in front on what is now West King street 120 feet, and extending of that width northward a like distance. This conveyance was in trust "for erecting, keeping or holding a market within the Town of Lancaster for the ease and convenience of the inhabitants thereof and others having occasion to resort thither."

Just when a market house was first built upon this plot there is no means of knowing. There were no newspapers in the town in those early days, and, until after the Borough was incorporated, which was on May 1, 1742, there were no records of any kind kept to which we can make reference. It is, however, certain from data before us, that a market was built and maintained on King street, at the south side and west end of the lot, and that to the north lay an open space, which subsequently took the name of "Market Square." This space seems to have been used as an open-air market, about as our street markets are now conducted, and it may have been the source from which the latter sprung.

Witham Marsh, in his journal made at the time of the Indian Treaty of 1744, says: "They have a good market in this town, well filled with provision of all kinds and prodigiously cheap." This of itself is, of course, not conclusive that a market house then existed. Satisfactory proof, however, lies before us in the frequent mention made of the market house in the minutes of the Burgesses, and upon this point I will quote from these records with some fullness.

In the minutes, under date of September 13, 1742, "it was ordered that no persons except freemen and inhabitants . . . shall presume to set up stalls within the same (the town) for the sale of their goods, or otherwise expose any goods for sale, save at the times of the fairs, under the penalty of five pounds;" and on October 22, 1742, "that the clerk of the market erect or cause to be erected stalls for chapmen at the time of fairs in the market places, in the following manner, viz.: Six stalls, eight feet front each on King street and five feet deep, and the rest as many as may be wanted to be laid out back to the north part of the Market Place, according to a plan hereto annexed." On February 8, 1743, "it was ordered that all provisions and goods for sale, brought in on market days and intended for sale on these days, shall be exposed to sale in the public market and in no other place or parts of the town,

till two o'clock in the afternoon, under the penalty of ten shillings and that, if any butcher inhabiting the corporation shall neglect or refuse to keep the market and expose his meat for sale in the time for keeping market above limited, and shall afterwards on that day, or the next day after, expose any meat for sale in his private house or shop, it shall be deemed a breach of this order, and he shall be subject to the fine above." On May 30, 1743, it was decreed that "every person who shall erect a stall or standing for the sale of any goods whatsoever in the said corporation on the days of the fairs, and shall not enter their names and pay for the same to the clerk of the market, shall pay two shillings and six pence each;" and on February 1, 1745, that "no retailer of any provisions or commodities brought to market within this borough, or any other person, under any pretense whatsoever, by themselves or servants, shall be at liberty to purchase any provisions or other commodities brought to market in gross or greater quantities than for the use of his, her or their respective families under penalty," etc. On May 30, 1752, the price of the stalls was regulated, the rental for the first five on each side of the market house being fixed at 7 s. 6 d. each.

On October 15, 1757, it is stated that "whereas the inhabitants of the said borough have at a great expense erected and built a very convenient market house with several convenient stalls therein, And that the inhabitants may not be imposed upon by the sale of poor, unsound or defective meet or any other markett truck. Be it, therefore, enacted by the Burgesses, High Constable and assistants of the said borough, by and with the consent and approbation of the inhabitants thereof, or the major part of them, met and assembled for this purpose, that from and immediately after the publication hereof every butcher and person selling or exposing to sale within the said borough on Wednesdays or Saturdays, being the usual markett days, Flesh, Fish or Fowl or other markett truck, shall expose the same to sale in the Public Markett built for that purpose."

A list of the butchers who at that time held stalls in the market was as follows:

Frederick Yeizer	No. 1.	1. 10. 0.
Michael Fordnie	No. 2.	1. 10. 0.
Jacob Eicholtz	No. 3.	1. 7. 0.
Everhard Yeizer	No. 4.	1. 7. 0.
Stophel Reigart	No. 5.	1. 5. 0.
Hans Ferree	No. 6.	1. 5. 0.
Andrew Sprecher	No. 7.	1. 2. 0.
Titrich Crenner	No. 8.	1. 0. 0.
Martin Berntheizer	No. 9.	0. 17. 6.
Jacob Fissel	No. 10.	0. 17. 6.
John Haggetswiller	No. 11.	0. 15. 0.

Whether this was the first market house erected upon the plot I do not know, but it probably was, and before that time the market referred to may have been an open market

At the June Fair, 1760, the High Constable, Matthias Bough, exhibited his account of the moneys received, as well from the line of stalls under the Market House to the butchers as from the Fair, £ 58. 13 s. 10½ d., less his claim for building 108 stalls, etc., which amounted to £ 6. 1 s.; and about June 21, 1761, there is an entry that Isaac Whitelock, the Treasurer of the Borough, had paid "Charles Sneider for paving part of the Market House" £ 4. On February 23, 1762, John Ottley was paid for work done at the Market House £ 4. 10 s. On January 9, 1765, at a meeting of the Burgesses, etc., Michael

Foltz produced a certificate that he had purchased of Jacob Yeizer all the right to Yeizer's stall "under the market house," whereupon it was agreed that Foltz's name should be entered in the records instead of Yeizer's.

At a meeting held in July, 1765, it was agreed that "a house be forthwith erected fit to contain three fire engines at least in and on the northwest corner of the Market House, to take up in length of the Market House three pillars and not to take up more than 54 ft. of the inside of the Market House." John Feltman and Jacob Fetter were appointed to erect a house to the best advantage of the corporation, and they accordingly built it and the fire engines were installed there for a number of years.

On September 11, 1769, a bill for "joices for the Market House of 18 s." paid Daniel Kinbort and James Bickham, was allowed, and on September 13, 1770, Peter Riblet was paid 6 s. for shingles for the same. On September 29, 1770, "the Butchers' Stalls under the Market House were numbered" according to a plan, and prices were fixed, as follows:

King St.

S.

No. 2 rated at 27/6	No. 3 rated at 25/
---------------------------	--------------------------

No. 5 rated at 22/6	No. 7 rated at 20/
---------------------------	--------------------------

No. 9 rated at 17/6	No. 11 rated at 15/
---------------------------	---------------------------

No. 13 rated at 12/6	No. 15 rated at 12/6
----------------------------	----------------------------

No. 17 rated at 12/6	No. 19 rated at 12/6
----------------------------	----------------------------

E.

No. 1 rated at 27/6	No. 4 rated at 25/
---------------------------	--------------------------

No. 6 rated at 22/6	No. 8 rated at 20/
---------------------------	--------------------------

No. 10 rated at 17/6	No. 12 rated at 15/
----------------------------	---------------------------

No. 14 rated at 12/6	No. 16 rated at 12/6
----------------------------	----------------------------

No. 18 rated at 12/6	No. 20 rated at 12/6
----------------------------	----------------------------

W.

N.

Corporation Ground.

The stalls were then allotted. Each stall was apparently about eight or ten feet long. On June 16, 1773, it was ordered that "a new roof should be put on the north side of the Market House (the present roof being old and rotten, so that the rafters are in danger of spoiling), and that it be done of oak shingles," and on November 19, 1774, the sum of £ 13. 4 s. 6 d. was paid George Luttman for paving the market place.

In the next two years, repairs were made on the Market House as follows:

Sept. 14, 1775. Jacob Weaver, for sundry work,	0.	10.	6.
Oct. 19. 1775. Christian Stoner, for scantling.	0.	19.	0.
Aug. 29, 1776. John Miller, shingles and nails,	1.	10.	0.
Sept. 7, 1776. Jacob Weaver, mending stalls,	1.	12.	6.

On July 15, 1784, John Moore was paid for paving part of the Market House the sum of 3 s. 9 d., and on September 13, 1788, Henry Derring, who furnished 8,600 bricks for the pavement laid along the south side of it, was paid £. 10. 3 s. 2 d. Jacob Stuft, who hauled 6,000 bricks, was paid for so doing 15s. In 1790, a temporary market house was built, adjoining the permanent structure, "for the greater convenience of the market people." Many other entries in the minutes relate to the market house, but I have deemed it inexpedient to refer to them in more detail, lest the recitation of all the items should prove irksome.

Then came the more substantial and permanent improvements. On March 4, 1796, Adam Reigart, Joshua Jack and M. Musser were appointed a committee of the Borough Councils to confer with the Commissioners of the County "concerning the extent, plan, spot and estimate of the cost attending the building

of the new Market House," and the matter was then presented to the Grand Jury and the Court, as appears from the following entries on the record: "1796, February Sessions, p. 407, No. 8. The Grand Jury presented to the Court their agreement that a Market House should be built in the Borough of Lancaster and paid for out of the public monies of this county. The Court having considered the same, conceive that there is a propriety in the appropriation contemplated in the said presentment." Also: "1796, May Sessions, p. 415, No. 8. The Grand Jury at this Sessions presented that they also agreed (with the Grand Jury of the last Sessions) that a Market House shall be built in the Borough of Lancaster, and appropriate the sum of five hundred pounds for that purpose, which presentment the Court taking into consideration do concur with the Grand Jury for the purposes aforesaid." This sum was paid to John Hubley, Chief Burgess, and transmitted by him to John Roberts, Borough Treasurer, on June 21, 1799. The total sum paid out for the new Market House by the Borough was £. 523 7 s. 11 d., so that the county by its £. 500 furnished almost all of the money which was expended for this work.

At a meeting of the Burgess and the Assistants on February 24, 1798, it was "Resolved that the next meeting be on the 2d March next in the evening at Mr. Jacob Frey's, to take into consideration the building of a new Market House," and on March 2, 1798, it was stated that "the corporation having met agreeable to a resolve of the 24th of last month in order to take into consideration the building of a new 'Market House,' Charles Smith, Henry Dering, William Kirkpatrick and John Miller, Jr., a committee appointed by the Lodge No. 43, appeared to consult and to agree with the Corporation respecting the privilege of erecting a superstructure upon the Market House for the use of the Freemason Lodge No. 43; the committee handed to the Corporation the following proposals, to wit:

"The Corporation to erect pillars and arches sufficiently strong to support the superstructure and roof, which pillars and arches are to be at the expense of the Corporation.

"The Lodge to build the superstructure and roof, the building to floor and cell.

"The Corporation to grant the right to erect this superstructure and the direction of the uses of it to such Trustees as may be appointed by the Lodge. But a room shall always be reserved for the use of the meetings of the Corporation. All other public uses of the rooms to be at the option of the Lodge.

"If the Corporation should think it proper to erect pillars in the Square beyond the extent of the main market building for the use of the country market people, the Lodge will extend the roof over the same, floor, ceil, paint and finish it in a neat manner.

"March the 22d, 1798.

"We, on the part of the Lodge, and on the part of the Corporation, agree to the above proposals.

"By order of the Corporation.

"PAUL ZANTZINGER, C. B.

"By order of the Lodge.

"C. SMITH,

"HENRY DERING,

JNO. MILLER, JR.

L. LAUMAN."

On March 22, 1798, the following entries also appear on the minutes:

"The erecting of the Market House being under consideration. it was agreed that the Market House shall be built agreeably to the proposals this day signed by the Chief Burgess on the part of the Borough and on the part of the Mason's Lodge, No. 43, by Charles Smith, John Miller, Jun'r, Lewis Lauman and Henry Dering.

"PAUL ZANTZINGER, CHIEF BURGESS.

"Agreed that Paul Zantzinger, John Hubley and Jacob King, or any of them, are appointed to procure materials and workmen for the building of the above-mentioned Market House in conjunction with any person or persons that the Lodge No. 43 will appoint for the same purpose."

On April 5, 1798. "the committee appointed on the 22d day of March last to employ workmen and procure materials for the building of the Market House in conjunction with the persons who may be appointed by Lodge No. 43, reported that in conjunction with Charles Smith, Wm. Kirkpatrick and Lewis Lauman, on the part of the said Lodge, the said committee agreed with George Peters, brickmaker; Jacob Albright, mason and bricklayer, and Godlieb Sener, carpenter, as workmen and persons to procure materials for the said building, agreeably to the contract signed by them and produced to the Corporation. —the same, being duly considered, is agreed to and approved of by the Corporation."

The following is the agreement entered into by the parties:

"Memorandum of Agreements entered in April 4th, 1798, Between the Committees of the Corporation and Lodge No. 43, and the undersigned Workmen, who have contracted as follows, for the Market building and Lodge-Room above:

"Jacob Albright undertakes to do the Brick-work of the said Building, and to have for laying the brick at the rate of fifteen shillings per thousand—the said Albright to keep a distinct account of the brick laid and work done for the Corporation, and the Brick laid for the Lodge-Room, that the expences thereof may be correctly apportioned,—and the said Albright undertakes to procure the Stone, Lime, and Sand at the most reasonable rates—but in contracting for the prices thereof, he is to consult and have the assent of the said Committee—The stone Work to be done at four shillings per perch, and paving to be done at nine pence the square yard.

"George Peters engages to furnish such quantity of substantial, well finished, Merchantable and durable Brick as shall be necessary for the said Building at the rate of thirty shillings per thousand, and paving Brick at the rate of thirty-two shillings and six pence per thousand—and he engages that when the Work is begun, he will not delay the said Work for want of Brick by his default.

"Godlieb Sener undertakes to furnish all the Shingles which may be requisite for both the Market House and Lodge-Room and all the rafters and other timbers and Lath for the said roofs (other than such Timbers as the Corporation now have, and which can be used for their part of the Work) the same to be furnished at the most reasonable rates, but to be of the best quality—and at equal rates and of equal quality to furnish all necessary Beams, Joists and Timbers which may be necessary for building and finishing the Lodge-Room, in a neat and substantial manner—and to execute the Work thereof, as expeditiously as it may be done in an handsome stile, agreeably to the plan agreed upon by the Committees of Conference above mentioned—and to be paid therefor so much as he may reasonably deserve to have.

"GEORGE PETERS,
"JACOB ALBRIGHT,
"GOTTLIEB SENER."

On September 24, 1812, a resolution was introduced at a meeting of the Burgess and the Assistants to this effect:

"Whereas, the county people attending the Market with truck are so much exposed in inclement weather for want of a shelter or roof to stand under, and thereby preventing many from attending the Market on such days.

"Resolved, That the building of a convenient shed or piazza on the north side of the Market House be forthwith commenced for the accommodation of the country people, and Mess. Adam Reigart, John Hoff, Esq., and Leonard Eicholtz are appointed a committee to receive proposals to construct and to superintend the building thereof," etc. This work was completed, but the Burgesses presented a petition to the Court of Quarter Sessions to January Term, 1816, to the Court and Grand Jury, in which they set forth that they had "expended for erecting a portico at the Market House for the accommodation of the country people attending the Market the sum of Seven Hundred and Eighteen Dollars." "That in May, 1813, when our country was invaded by the enemy, the Volunteers from the county, that marched to Elkton, stood in need of supplies, which were furnished by the Corporation, amounting to Four Hundred and Eight Dollars, and in the Fall of 1814, when the Volunteers from the county marched to Baltimore, a number of supplies were wanting and were furnished by the Corporation, which could not be paid by the State or United States Government, amounting to Three Hundred and Twenty Dollars. The Corporation having but small income, the funds are exhausted. They therefore solicit the aid of the county in reimbursing the above expenditures or any part of them." Thereupon "the Grand Jury granted the sum of \$500 towards the expenses of erecting the portico at the Market House," and this sum was paid to Adam Reigart, the Chief Burgess, and was by him transmitted to John Bomberger, the Treasurer of the Borough.

It will, therefore, be seen that not only was there almost from the beginning a Market House of some kind at this place, but that, although it was kept in repairs from time to time, considerable sums spent in the building of it and in its improvement came out of the county treasury.

In the agreement with the Masonic Lodge above quoted, reference is made to the Corporation room which is reserved for the Borough. I am not sure just in what part of that structure this room was located. On September 8, 1802, Mr. Steinman reported to the Burgesses that the sum of £. 15 would be due to the Corporation on December 15, 1802, by Samuel Bryan, Esq., Comptroller General, for one year's rent of their room in the Public Building. At this time, the State capital was at Lancaster, and, as a State officer, Mr. Bryan was here located. He continued to rent this room until October 16, 1805, when he was succeeded by George Duffield, who refused to rent. Some difficulty appears to have attended the payment of this rent, and it was only received by the Borough on June 5, 1806, the amount being £. 57 9 s. 11¹/₂d. On April 15, 1808, it was reported to the Burgesses that John Kean, Register General, had rented the "Corporation room in the Public Building" from April 1, 1807, and had paid one year's rent, namely £. 15, but that he had declared to the Chief Burgess that he would not pay in the future to the Corporation for the use of the room, though he continued to occupy it. It was resolved that John Mesenkop, John Bomberger and William Haverstick, as a committee, should consult Mr. Hopkins, in order to know what steps should be "taken with respect to the above mentioned declaration of Mr. Kean." The following year, the rent was paid, and Mr. Hopkins received £. 1 10 s. for his services. A number of other amounts were subsequently received by the Borough Treasurer as rent for this room.

This completes the record as to the building on the west end of the lot along King street, which yet contains the rooms used by this Lodge of Masons. It is by reason of the arrangement thus made that they have always occupied them. Whether or not the right granted was based upon substantial grounds need not now be discussed. It has been exercised for more than a hundred years, and at this late day there would seem to be no one to dispute it.

I have seen it stated that the ground in front of the above structure, which lies towards Centre Square, was, when this building was constructed, vacant. In giving a description of the lodge room, some one at a later date has written that it was bounded on the east by Penn Square. This statement was inconsiderately made, for it is incorrect in fact. The building which is now known as City Hall, which faces directly upon the Square, preceded it and was built several years before the western part was completed.

From the beginning of the county, the official records must have been kept in the Court House or in the private houses of the officials. As time went on, these quarters were found to be inadequate for that purpose, and this condition seems to have applied not only to this county, but also to other counties in the State. Therefore, the Act of March 27, 1790, 13 Statutes at Large, page 468, was passed. It provided: "Section 1. Whereas, the safety of the papers and records belonging to or in the custody of the Prothonotaries, Registers and Records of the several Counties of this Commonwealth is an object of great importance to the good citizens thereof. Section 2. Be it, therefore, enacted . . . that the Commissioners of each county . . . with the approbation of the Justices of the County Court of Quarter Sessions and Grand Jury of their respective Counties, shall be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be erected a suitable building or buildings of brick or stone, on the most safe and secure plan, to avoid the ravages of fire, at the place appointed by law for holding the Courts of the respective Counties, for the reception and safe keeping of the records and other papers belonging to and in the custody of the Prothonotary of the County Court of Common Pleas, the Clerk of the County Court of Quarter Sessions, the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, the Recorder of Deeds, and the Register for the Probate of Wills and the Granting of Letters of Administration of the respective Counties." By the third section, the several officers, upon notice from the County Commissioners that such suitable buildings have been constructed, were directed to deposit and keep the records and papers of their office in said buildings, under a penalty of £ 200. By virtue of this Act, the proposition to erect such a building was presented to the Grand Jury of Lancaster County by Hon. William Augustus Atlee, the President Judge, at the November Sessions, 1791. In reply thereto, the following report was made to the Court:

"A Presentment of the Grand Jury respecting public buildings for preservation of the records, etc.

"The Grand Jury begs leave to mention that they have attended to the recommendations respecting erecting sundry public buildings mentioned in the President's address of yesterday, and begs leave to recommend that measures should be early taken and adopted in order to have them completed as soon as may be, at such place or places as may be judged proper or most convenient, agreeably to an Act of Assembly passed for that purpose.

"To the President & Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, &c.

ADAM HUBLEY, JR.,
Foreman of Grand Jury.

"Which presentment, being considered, is approved of and concurred in by the Court "

The next reference made to the subject is the following:

"The Grand Inquest (seventeen in number being present) for the Body of the County of Lancaster, at the May Sessions, 1794, are Unanimously of Opinion, That, if the Corporation of the Borough of Lancaster will grant a Spot of Ground, part of the ground allotted for the Market place, which may be thought suitable for erecting the public Buildings, which Spot of Ground

shall be granted free of Expences to the County, and that such public Buildings shall be erected on Solid Ground of two Stories High, unless it shall be thought necessary to build Arched Cellars underneath, in such Case the Grand Inquest unanimously recommend such Buildings to be erected.

WILLIAM KELLY,
WILLIAM SMITH,
JACOB JOHNS,
FREDERICK SEGER,
JACOB GRAEFF,
ABRAHAM WHITESIDE,
THOMAS EVANS,

CHRISTIAN KAUFFMAN,
P. MUSELMAN,
JOHN BARR,
JOHN BAUGHMAN,
MICHAEL HESS,
JOHN FREE,
JOHN ROBERTS,
STOPHEL HAGER,
THOMAS ROBINSON,
WILLIAM BOAL.

"The Court concur with the Grand Jury so far as relates to the Erection of the Public Buildings on the Scite of the Market House in the Manner the Jury have pointed out.

"By the Court.

John Hubley, Clerk of the Court of Q'r Sessions
of the Peace."

Then came this agreement between the Borough and the County:

"Lancaster, January 1st, 1795.

"At a Meeting of the Members of the Corporation of the Borough of Lancaster, to wit: Paul Zantzinger, Esq'r. Chief Burgess, Casper Shaffner, Esquire, Second Burgess, Jacob Krug, John Hubley, Jacob Frey, George Musser and William Ross, Assistants, it is concluded and agreed that the Commissioners of the County of Lancaster, with the approbation of the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, may erect a Building for the Public Offices on the present Scite of the Market House, that is to say, on the east end of the same, the breadth of which Building shall be twenty-eight or thirty feet from South to North, and the length thereof, forty-five or fifty feet from East to West. Done at the Borough aforesaid the day and year above mentioned.

"PAUL ZANTZINGER, C. B. CAS. SHAFFNER, B. JACOB KRUG,
JOHN HUBLEY, JACOB FREY, GEORGE MUSSER, WILL'M ROSS."

"We, John Joseph Henry, Esq'r, President of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Lancaster, Robert Coleman, Frederick Kuhn and Andrew Graff, Esquires, Associate Judges of the same Court.

"Do by virtue of the Presentment of the Grand Jury and the Order of the Court made thereon at the last May Sessions, Consent that the Commissioners of the County of Lancaster erect the Public Offices on the Ground within allotted for that purpose They further order and direct that the said Commissioners procure a plan or plans of the same Building for the approbation of the said Court the expence thereof to be paid out of the County Stock.

Lancaster Jan'y 1st, 1795.

JOHN JOS. HENRY,
ROBERT COLEMAN,
FRED'K KUHN,
ANDREW GRAFF."

The County Commissioners, immediately, took steps to accomplish this object. They entered into several contracts, which I have found among their papers under the head of "Contracts for Building the Public Offices & for Material." These contracts, which are evidently taken from the original minutes of their action, are as follows:

"At a meeting of the Commissioners on the 28th day of January, A. Dom. 1795, they agreed with Casper Bruner, of the Borough aforesaid, in manner following to wit:

"The said Casper Bruner engages to deliver into the Borough of Lancaster to the place where the Public Buildings are to be erected, at his own cost & expenses, such a number of good & merchantable Bricks sufficient to build up the said Buildings, and deliver them from time to time as they may be wanted this Spring & Summer.

"And the said Commissioners promise to pay unto the said Casper Bruner the sum of thirty-three shillings & nine pence, specie money, for every thousand of such good & merchantable Bricks so as aforesaid delivered by him for said use.

"Witness our Hands.

"Test. CAS. SHAFFNER.

JOHN HUBER,
GEORGE MUSSER,
(German) JACOB WEIDMAN,
(German) CASPER BRUNER."

"At a meeting of the Commissioners on the 25th day of January, 1795, they agreed with Robert Moore, of the Borough of Lancaster, Bricklayer, in manner following, to wit:

"The said Robert Moore engages to undertake and do the Brick & Mason Work necessary to be done at the Public Offices intended to be built this Spring in said Borough, at the prices following, that is to say: For every thousand of Bricks he lays, the sum of fifteen shillings, and all stone work as necessary to be done at said Building at 4/6 pr. Perch. And that Robert Moore shall & will find the Ropes for fixing the scaffolds and put up & lay all the cut free stone, such as sills, window cases, Facie and of other denomination necessary to put in said Building (the Door Steps excepted), at & for the sum of Twenty-six Spanish Dollars.

"And the said Commissioners promise to pay unto the said Robert Moore the price aforesaid in manner following (to wit): When the stone work is done by him, they will pay unto him three-fourth Parts of the amount of said stone work, and if one story of the brick work is done, then they will pay him the remaining part of the stone work and three-fourth parts of the amount of such brickwork, and then, when the work is finished, the whole amount yet due, and provide him all materials necessary for such building. And it is further agreed that the Commissioners shall be the judges of the management or conduct of the said Robert Moore in regard of the workmen he puts to said work.

"Witness our Hands the day aforesaid.

"Test,

JOHN HUBER,
GEORGE MUSSER,
JACOB WEIDMAN,
ROBERT MOORE."

The next contract is as follows:

"Lancaster County, SS.

"At a meeting of the Commissioners on the 24 day of February, A. D. 1795, they agreed with Jacob Flubacher and John Lind in manner following, to wit:

"The said Jacob Flubacher & John Lind engage to undertake and do the Carpenter & Joiner work necessary to be done on the public offices to be built in the Borough of Lancaster this Spring, and that they will do such carpenter & joiner work in the best manner & well & sufficiently, at the Prices in the Schedule hereunto affixed.

"And the said Commissioners promise to pay unto the said Jacob Flubacher & John Lind the prices above and within mentioned for every article of the work made to the said offices, and also find the materials & find hands at the raising thereof.

"Witness our hands.

"JACOB FLUBACHER.

JOHN HUBER,
GEORGE MUSSER,
JACOB WEIDMAN."

On the 25th day of March, 1795. the Commissioners agreed with Conrad Witmayer & Christian Witmayer stone cutters, in manner following, that is to say:

"That the said Conrad Witmayer & Christian Witmayer do hereby engage to hew and cut all the free stone requested for the Public Offices to be built in Lancaster this Spring & Summer at the Prices following, that is to say: All the Stones cut with a moulding at two shillings & eight pence pr. foot, and those which are cut plain at two shillings and two pence pr. foot, and that they will deliver and load them on the waggons in Warwick Township as safe as possible.

"And the said Commissioners agree to pay the said prices and furnish the waggons for carrying said Stones to Lancaster at their expenses.

"Witness our hands the day & year above said.

Test: CAS. SHAFFNER.

JOHN HUBER,
GEORGE MUSSER,
(German) JACOB WEIDMAN,
(German) CONRAD WITTMAYER,
(German) CHRISTIAN WITTMAYER."

They also agreed with Jonas Metzger, stone cutter, in manner following, to wit:

"The said Jonas Metzger & his son. Jonas Metzger, do hereby engage to hew & cut all the free stone yet necessary for the Public Offices and deliver them at his own cost & expence to the House (excepting the Price charged by the owners of said stone), and that they will have them cut & done any time when they are wanted.

"And the said Commissioners agree to pay them 5 shillings pr. foot as well for those with a moulding as also for the plain ones.

"Witness our hands.

GEORGE MUSSER,	JONAS METZGER,
(German) JACOB WEIDMAN,	JONAS METZGER, JUN."
JOHN SENSENIG,	

A contract was also made, on November 3, 1795, with Nathaniel Hantsh, of the Borough of Lancaster. It provided as follows:

"The said Nathaniel Hantsh doth hereby engage to make the Hand rails & Banisters to the steps and platform of the Public offices in Lancaster agreeably to the Plan thereof exhibited to the Commissioners & lodged with them.—erect the same and bore the holes at and for the sum of £ 25. 0. 0.—the Commiss.

promise to find the labor necessary for said Business,—and the said Nathaniel Hantsh is to be accountable to the Commissioners for the Iron, which he has in his hands belonging to the Commissioners.

"Witness our hands.

JOHN HAMBRIGHT,
JOHN MYLIN,
ROBERT MAXWELL,
NATH. HANTSH."

On the first day of August, 1797, the Commissioners agreed with Jacob Flubacher and John Lind that:

"The said Flubacher & Lind are to make the South & East Doors & Casements out & inside the public office House in manner & form as the Front Doors & Casements are made in Mr. Yeates' new houses, and also to paint them white, & the Comm'rs promise to pay them for each of said Doors 100 Dollars, and fifty Dollars for the North Doors of said House which is to be made in a genteel manner & painted in manner aforesaid—the Commissioners finding all materials, and further agreed that they will pay the Carpenters five Pounds for glassing every light & painting them,—the Commissioners find material."

On the 29th of January, 1798, the Commissioners agreed to pay the carpenters "40 Dollars for each of the Pillars in the large room of the Court House—they furnishing them according to the order the other Pillars are made in said Room & painting them. The Commissioners finding all material."

The Mr. Yeates referred to was John Jasper Yeates, and his house was located on the southeast corner of South Queen and Mifflin Streets. It is now owned by the Arnold Estate and is occupied among others by the Lancaster Inquirer.

On March 23, 1798, a settlement was made between Jacob Flubacher and John Lind, as follows:

BILLS FOR PUBLIC BUILDING.

Lancaster County			
To Jacob Flubacher,	Dr.		
To his part of the Carpenter work at the public			
offices as measured by carpenter appointed as			
p. bill,	222.	8.	6.
To the book cases, shelves, &c., as p. bill,	348.	5.	6½
To his Part of the Cupola on the Court House,	325.		
	895.	14.	0½
Cr.			
By cash at sundry times,	£ 743.	15.	0.
Balance due to Jacob Flubacher	151.	19.	0½
and £ 20. for extraordinary service)	20.		
	895.	14.	0½
Lancaster County			
To John Lind.			
To his part of the Carpenter work at the public			
building as above,	£ 198.	12.	10.
To the book cases, &c., as p. bill,	331.	1.	8.
To his part of the cupola on that Court House	325.	0.	
	854.	14.	6½

Cr.			
By cash received at sundry times,	700.	0.	0.
Ballance due John Lind. £. 10 being allowed to pay to Adam Reigart,	154.	14.	6½
	£ 854.	14.	6½
Jacob Flubacher's Itemized bill of made out in German approved Mar. 23, 1798.	£ 348.	5.	6½
John Lind's itemized bill of £. 331. 1. 8. approved Mar. 23, 1798. by	WM. HENSEL, JOHN BAUGHMAN, PETER PROTZMAN, GEO. THOMAS.		

A dispute seems to have arisen between the county and Nathan Hantsh concerning the amount due him for his work. The minutes of the Commissioners of Monday, August 31, 1801, are as follows:

"The Commissioners met—attended on the referees, to wit: Robert King, John Eberly & Jeremiah Moshier, appointed by them and Nathan Hantsh (Smith) the 24th instant, for the purpose of adjusting and settling the account of the said Hantsh for smith work done to the public buildings in Lancaster. The referees report that they have examined Hantsh's account, and after deducting therefrom fifteen pounds, there remains due to him the sum of £. 436. 17. 6."

This building was soon diverted to other purposes. The first section of the Act of April 3, 1799, 16 Statutes at Large, p. 239, provided "that prior to the first Tuesday in November next, all offices attached to the seat of (the) government of the State of Pennsylvania shall be removed to the Borough of Lancaster in the County of Lancaster by their respective holders, and shall after the first Tuesday in November next cease to be exercised elsewhere, and shall remain at the Borough of Lancaster until the permanent seat of the government shall be hereafter established, at which said Borough of Lancaster the session of the Legislature ensuing the present shall be held."

In pursuance of this Act, Lancaster became the capital of the State. Matthias Barton, Jacob Strickler and Thomas Boude were appointed commissioners to superintend the removal of the books, records, &c., and they were directed to provide suitable rooms for the convenient accommodation of the Legislature, and also for the receiving of the said books, records, &c. The sum of \$3,000 was appropriated to cover the expenses.

The Philadelphia Gazette and General Daily Advertiser of May 23, 1799, announced that "arrangements are making in Lancaster for the accommodation of the State Legislature. The public offices are removing thither from this city." And a news item in Claypoole's American Daily Advertiser of Tuesday, June 11, 1799, stated that "the different public offices of this State are now open in Lancaster." It is, therefore, certain, that this building was occupied by the State some time in May or June, 1799, for State purposes.

The Legislature adjourned on April 12, 1799, and met for the first time in Lancaster on December 3, 1799. By the Act of February 21, 1810, P. L. 30, it was directed "that within the month of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve, all the offices attached to the seat of government" should "be removed to the Borough of Harrisburgh by their respective holders," and after that period should cease to be exercised elsewhere; that the next session of the Legislature and all ensuing ones should be held at Harrisburgh.

This building, during the period that Lancaster was the capital of the State, was known as the State House, and it is so designated on an old draft made when the marker houses, which preceded our present Central Market, were built. When the Legislature occupied the Court House as its meeting place, Court met in the lodge room of the Masons, and at other places. The minutes of the Commissioners show that, on December 15, 1800, they paid "John Heis for Carpenter's work done to the Lodge Room for accommodation of the Court," and on December 29, 1800, they paid "Jacob Martin, Treasurer of Lodge No. 43, for the use of their room for holding the November Court." On February 23, 1801, they paid "Charles Smith, Wm. Kirkpatrick and Lewis Lauman for 3 weeks' rent of Lodge Room for the use of the Court."

It appears that the Legislature was in doubt as to what rent, if any, would be charged for its occupancy of the public buildings, and, therefore, the following resolution was introduced and passed:

"Whereas, it is expedient to know on what terms or upon what condition the public buildings at the seat of Government are held by the Legislature and the several offices attached to the Government. Therefore

"Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to make inquiry of the Commissioners of the County of Lancaster for the purpose of ascertaining whether any, or if any, what, rent may be required & demanded for the use of the Court House and the other public buildings occupied in part by the officers of the Government."

To this resolution, the Commissioners made the following answer:

"To the Committee of the Legislature respecting the use of the public buildings of Lancaster County.

"Gentlemen: The public buildings of the County of Lancaster we understood were given up to the Legislature by the former Commissioners without any expectation of receiving rent, and we have no idea of any charge of the kind on our part.

ADAM REIGART, JR.,
AMOS SLAYMAKER."

The Legislature, thereupon, on February 27, 1801, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved that, in the opinion of this House, the disclaiming any compensation by the Commissioners of Lancaster County for the use of the County Buildings is highly honorable to the citizens of the said County.

"Resolved that the desire to accommodate the Legislature evinced by the liberal conduct of the inhabitants of Lancaster County affords us pleasing proof of their patriotism and public spirit and merits the thanks of this House.

"Resolved that the Clerk do forthwith present to the Commissioners of Lancaster County a copy of these resolutions."

(Extract from Journal, Wm. Duncan, Clerk of the House of Representatives.)

It is proper to say, however, that the State did not occupy this property without compensation. Upon the death of William Henry, who was at that time treasurer of the county, there was an indebtedness due by him to the State of a considerable amount. After some litigation, auditors were appointed by the Supreme Court, in the case of Commonwealth v. William Henry and John Joseph Henry, his surviving executors, and these auditors reported a balance due to the Commonwealth of \$12,018.34. The County of Lancaster was indebted in a considerable sum to William Henry, and it was provided by the Act of 1811 that \$10,418.34 of this judgment should be credited to the county in the purchase of Wiltmer's Bridge, and this was accordingly done.

From this time on until the present Court House was ready for occupancy, the county used this building for the County offices. A dispute, however, arose between it and the city authorities, after the incorporation of the city, as to whether or not it had that right. At a meeting of the City Councils, on November 2, 1847, a resolution was adopted as follows:

"Whereas, the rapid growth of the City of Lancaster makes it imperative in the Councils to provide more extensive accommodations for our county friends to send their produce during market hours, and as the present space is insufficient, owing to the county occupying a portion of the same for county offices, and as the deed of conveyance to the county was for a market space and for no other purpose, the right of the county to occupy a portion of it for a different purpose is at least questionable.

"Therefore, be it ordered by Select and Common Councils assembled that the City Solicitor of the city be instructed to examine into the right the county possesses to occupy a part of the Market space for county offices, and to report at the next meeting of Councils."

At the next meeting, held on December 7, 1847, Amos Slaymaker, Esq., who was then City Solicitor, presented a lengthy opinion reciting the situation, in which he concluded that the county buildings were a public nuisance and that all parties occupying them were liable to indictment. At the January meeting, 1848, a joint resolution of Select and Common Councils was adopted, to the effect that "they are satisfied that the county has no right to occupy the space above referred to, and in order to test their right to the same, your committee would offer the following resolution: Resolved by the S. and C. Councils of the City of Lancaster that the Market Master be instructed to institute proceedings forthwith against the county for the recovery of the space of ground now occupied by the county with its public buildings. Signed: George F. Meeser, Christian Zecher, William K. Leonard, Peter Bier."

I have been unable to ascertain from the records whether any such proceedings were instituted; but I do find that on November 13, 1854, the County of Lancaster made a deed to the Mayor, Alderman and Citizens of Lancaster, conveying "all that three story brick building on the northwest corner of Penn Square and West King street, in the City of Lancaster and State of Pennsylvania, lately occupied and used for the public offices of the said County, and its (title) to the ground upon which the said building stands."

The present Court House was completed in 1854, and the first session of Court was held in the new building on November 20, 1854. A news item in the Lancaster Intelligencer of September 5, 1854, states that "it is in contemplation, we believe, to remove the County offices to the new Court House sometime during the present week. The Sheriff's office is already removed."

It would seem that the Mayor's office was not in this building at least before that time. An advertisement in the Lancaster Intelligencer, bearing date March 19, 1844, reads:

"Removal. The Mayor's office is removed to West King Street, next door to the store of Mr. Hager, opposite the hardware store of Steinman & Son."

In our time, the Mayor's office was on the first floor of the building, with an entrance from West King Street. The front portion of that floor, on the Square, was used for the Postoffice. On May 1, 1883, the Postoffice was moved to the Kepler Building, on North Queen Street, where it remained until 1891. It was then transferred to its present place, in the Federal Building.

For a number of years the School Board met in the rooms of the Common Council, second floor, now the Mayor's office, facing Penn Square, and that body only vacated these quarters a comparatively few years ago, when it moved to its present Administration Building.

The changes in the surroundings of City Hall, so far as the Market Place was concerned, were made after the new Court House, at the corner of East King and North Duke Streets, was finished and the records removed there. "The city then purchased all the property which faced the old Market Square, and also a lot of ground with buildings thereon located across a fourteen foot wide alley extending from West King Street to North Market Street. It then sold the lot fronting on West King Street to the depth of forty feet, and the balance together with the old Market Place and the other purchases was used for the new one-story market houses about that time erected, which ran north and south across the plot." By the Act of May 5, 1854, P. L. 584, the Select and Common Councils were authorized to vacate the public alley called "Union Court" (the fourteen foot alley referred to above), provided they first opened an alley at least equal in width to that vacated, extending from West King Street to the alley between West King and West Orange Streets, and thus it was that North Market Street along Hager & Bros. Store was opened.

On August 11, 1858, The Athenaeum was organized, and the rooms in the third-story facing Penn Square and West King street were, with the assent of the City Councils, devoted to its use free of rent. On April 1, 1878, it transferred its books to the Young Men's Christian Association, and this organization conducted its Library here, until it moved across the street into the rooms now occupied by The Young Republican Club on the southwest corner of Penn Square and West King street. The building is now wholly used for municipal purposes, though its interior is very much changed from what it originally was.

I hope I have now made plain to you the history of City Hall. Some time, I will endeavor to picture the old inhabitants and the locations of the buildings around about here in the olden time.

CHIEF CONSTABLE.

Sept. 15, 1744.

Joseph Pugh.

HIGH CONSTABLES.

1760.

Matthias Bough.

1761.

Matthias Bough.

Sept. 15, 1762, to Sept. 15, 1763.

Patrick Egnew (Agnew).

Sept. 15, 1763, to Sept. 15, 1768.

Stophel Franciscus.

Sept. 15, 1768, to Sept. 15, 1774.

Peter Riblet.

Sept. 15, 1774, to July 19, 1777.

Jacob Weber.

July 19, 1777, to Sept. 15, 1778.

Peter Row.

Sept. 15, 1778, to Sept. 15, 1783.

Peter Bollinger.

Sept. 15, 1783, to Sept. 16, 1805.

Henry Stauffer.

Sept. 16, 1805, to Sept. 15, 1812.

Elias Albright.

Sept. 15, 1812, to Sept. 15, 1815.

Paul Dewees.

Sept. 15, 1815, to date of city

Adam Dellett.

charter (March 20, 1818).

CLERK-OF THE MARKET.

Sept. 15, 1760, to Sept. 15, 1762.

Matthias Bough.

Sept. 15, 1762, to Sept. 15, 1763.

Patrick Egnew (Agnew).

Sept. 15, 1763, to Sept. 15, 1768.

Stophel Franciscus.

Sept. 15, 1768, to Sept. 15, 1774.

Peter Riblet.

Sept. 15, 1774, to July 19, 1777.

Jacob Weber.

July 19, 1777, to Sept. 15, 1778.

Peter Row.

Sept. 15, 1778, to Sept. 15, 1782.	Peter Bollinger.
Sept. 15, 1782, to Sept. 16, 1805.	Henry Stauffer.
Sept. 16, 1805, to Sept. 15, 1812.	Elias Albright.
Sept. 15, 1812, to Sept. 15, 1815.	Paul Dewees.
Sept. 15, 1815, to date of city charter (March 20, 1818).	Adam Dellet.

BOROUGH TREASURER.

Sept. 15, 1760, to Sept. 15, 1762.	Isaac Whitelock.
Sept. 15, 1762, to Sept. 15, 1768.	Casper Shafner, Sr.
Sept. 15, 1768, to Sept. 15, 1770.	Ludwig Stone.
Sept. 15, 1770, to Sept. 15, 1787.	John Hopson.
Sept. 15, 1787, to Sept. 15, 1795.	William Ross.
Sept. 15, 1795, to Sept. 15, 1802.	John Roberts.
Sept. 15, 1802, to Sept. 15, 1803.	Conrad Swartz.
Sept. 15, 1803, to Sept. 15, 1807.	Peter Gonter.
Sept. 15, 1807, to Sept. 15, 1817.	John Bomberger.
Sept. 15, 1817, to date of city charter (March 20, 1818).	Henry Keffer

MINUTES OF THE SEPTEMBER MEETING.

Lancaster, Pa., September 6, 1918.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening, with the president, Judge Landis, presiding.

In the absence of the secretary, J. K. Summy, was on motion of A. K. Hostetter chosen secretary pro tem.

The minutes of the June meeting were read and approved.

The treasurer's report showed balance in June of \$296.44, and present balance of \$253.86.

The report was accepted and ordered entered upon the minute book.

The librarian's report was presented as follows:

A Brief Sketch of Life and Services and Loving Tributes to the Memory of Henry Houck, from Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction; Proceedings of the Twelfth Annual Conference of Historical Societies; Frankford Historical Society Papers, Vol. 2, No. 6; Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, Vol. 1, No. 3; Twenty-second Annual Reports of Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1917; American Philosophical Society Proceedings, Vol. LVII, Nos. 2 and 3; American Catholic Historical Society Records, June, 1918; Washington Historical Quarterly, July, 1918; Wisconsin Magazine of History, June, 1918; Pennsylvania Life Insurance Report, 1916; American Historical Association Report, Vol. 11, 1914; Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 66, 1918; In Freedom's Cause, poem by D. B. Landis; Letter from Thomas Alcott, Assistant U. S. Secretary of War, presented by A. J. Atlee Haldeman, of Columbia; Important old letters, presented by Mrs. James D. Landis; Old print of North Queen Street and old Civil War souvenir envelopes; old almanacs; Old Lancaster County and Township map; German almanacs, by Mrs. J. C. Shaub; Spinning wheel, by Miss Jennie B. Waltz, New York City; London Times, indexed 1891; New York Tribune, indexed 1891; Philadelphia Press, 1888 and 1889; New York World, 1889 and 1890, by H. Frank Eshleman.

On motion of A. K. Hostetter, the donations were accepted and a vote of thanks extended the donors, and notice of the same be sent to them.

The president reported that the unveiling of the tablet at Leaman Place would be postponed until such times as conditions would permit. There was considerable uncertainty as to whether the table could be shipped.

The name of Dr. G. A. Harter, Maytown, was proposed for membership by A. K. Hostetter.

Mr. Hostetter moved that Sections 1 and 3 of Article 2 of the by-laws be amended as follows:

Amend Article 11. Officers and Their Duties so as to read as follows:

Section 1. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, and an Assistant Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, a Librarian, etc.

Section 3. The Recording Secretary shall keep an accurate record of the proceedings of the meetings of the Society in a book kept for that purpose.

and shall perform such other duties as usually belong to the office of Secretary. The Assistant Recording Secretary shall act in the absence of the Recording Secretary, and shall at such times perform the same duties as by this action are required of the Recording Secretary.

The motion was carried without a dissenting voice.

On motion J. L. Summy was nominated for Assistant Secretary. There being no further nominations Miss Clark was instructed to cast the ballot and Mr. Summy was declared elected for the unexpired term.

A. K. Hostetter, reporting for the committee on a service flag, read the names of the members now known to be in the service, but it was decided to postpone action on the displaying of the flag until the new draft goes into effect.

Under the head of new business, the question of printing the titles of the catalogue was discussed. Miss Lottie M. Bausman said the catalogue is ready. D. F. Magee, Esq., seconded A. K. Hostetter's motion that the titles up to and including the first twenty volumes of the Society's papers be printed.

Miss Bausman offered to arrange and catalogue the manuscripts in the possession of the Society and asked for space to deposit them. Upon motion of Mr. Hostetter, Miss Bausman was granted permission to catalogue the manuscripts and incur whatever expense is necessary is so doing.

Judge Charles I. Landis read the paper of the evening. His theme was "The Lancaster City Hall and Its History." The paper was instructive and interesting. The subject was further discussed by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., Miss Martha B. Clark, Mrs. Mary N. Robinson, A. K. Hostetter and Miss Lottie M. Bausman.

J. S. SUMMY,
Assistant Secretary.

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PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1918.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

CURIOSITIES OF SOME OLD WILLS.
MINUTES OF THE NOVEMBER MEETING.

VOL. XXII. NO. 8.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.
1918

Curiosities of Some Old Wills. - - - - -	131
By MRS. MARY N. ROBINSON.	
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ERRATA:

In No. 6, p. 93, first name in Subscribers' List should be Edward Hand.

CURIOSITIES OF SOME OLD WILLS.

The paper to which you are asked to listen this evening lays claim to no historical interest. This may seem strange in these days when we are "making history." But it will lead you into hitherto untrodden paths, and perhaps cast some light upon the ideas and views of life, as well as upon the customs of the first inhabitants of the then Borough, now our own City of Lancaster.

Hidden away in the dusty old volumes in our County Court House, there is much that is alike interesting and instructive. Our history is contained in them. One would scarcely expect to find anything amusing in the verbosity and precision of these formal legal documents, and yet from our point of view, it is there. There is not only much that is entertaining, but much that is curious, and so, from a careful study of the old wills, still on record, this paper has been compiled. Naturally, while reference is always made to the dates of the signatures to these old testaments, no names are given, even though some of the families may be, nay, are extinct. But in the quotations from them, the phraseology and the orthography, quaint and unusual as it may seem to our modern eyes and ears, have both been accurately copied, and no attempt has been made to correct them. So much by way of preamble.

In the study of these old wills, there are several items which seem first to demand our attention. One is, that among them there are very few written by women. This is probably owing to the fact that under the old laws of the Province of Pennsylvania, "infants, idiots and married women" were classed together. This rating no longer exists. But "infants and idiots" were not competent to execute a will, and in those days when a woman took upon herself the yoke of matrimony, she and all her belongings became the undisputed property of her husband, and he, as her "lord and master," could control and dispose of everything as he would. It is not within my province to comment upon the justice or injustice of this—it is a simple statement of a well known fact,—that the married woman, in her incompetency, in the eye of the law, to make a will, stood legally upon the same footing as did minors and the mentally deficient.

Another item to be noticed is the survival of the law of primogeniture. With very few exceptions, the eldest son, who as a rule bears either his father's or his grandfather's name, receives the largest share of the estate, and, as a rule, the "Plantation whereon I reside and the Mansion House" are left to him. This probably is the consequence of the old laws of the European countries from whence most of these old testators came.

While the men of olden days were willing to provide, and in some cases liberally, for the women whom they nearly always designated either as "my

loving wife," or more rarely, "my loved and loving wife," they are very careful to qualify this provision by requiring such legacies, in case of the woman's marrying again, to revert to the estate, perhaps upon the principle that in giving up her husband's name, she forfeits her right to everything which was his.

The last thing to which your attention will be called is that all these old wills begin with a certain set form of words, expressing, whatever his creed or mode of life may have been, his belief in religion, and instructing his executors to have his "body buried in a decent and Christian manner." Every such direction also expresses the belief in the corporal resurrection, generally in these words, "I shall resume it at the Glorious Resurrection." In many cases instructions are given as to where the interment is to be made, as for instance: "At the Manonest Meeting," "The 13th Day of the Second Month called Aprill, 1743 (date of signature) at the Peoples Called Quakers Burring Ground at West Nottingham." May 16, 1740. "To be buried at Mr. Poyd's Meeting House" (Upper Octoraro Presbyterian Church). June 20, 1734. "My Bodey to be decently Bured in ye Church Yard of Donigall, as may Executors sews fite." And another, in 1736, directs that he, too, be buried "in the Graeve Yard of Dunogall." The "Moneday Meeting House" is the choice in January, 1738. Another desired to be interred at "old Piqua," and nearly all say "at the Discretion of my Executors," which last word varies in the spelling, sometimes being correct, and again "Exarceders," "Axeteris," "Exaccators," and "Exequiters." In one of two instances, November 5, 1745, the testator directs that the "Buriall is to be Decent, and without Pomp or State." In this connection one of the most curious legacies, February 5, 1746-7, is where £14 is left to defray "the Funerall Expenses" of the man's wife, she being still living.

The old wills indicate that every man claimed the right to do as he pleased with his own, and the records of our Orphans' Court evidently sustain him in that opinion, as the final distribution of estates is ordered to be "according to the will of the testator."

With these preliminary statements, by way of introduction and explanation, the curious matters in these old papers will follow. Here are some of the directions to the wife.

July 16, 1730. "Wife is to give the Children Sufficient Meate, Drink, and Learning and Cloaths for seven years." This is one of the oldest wills on record.

September 7, 1732. "Wife to live in the Plantation during the time of her Widowhood or her Christian behaviour."

April 10, 1733. "Have writ how my Wife has to behave herself in case I should Die, and she is not to keep too much from the Children of what is their due at the Proper Time."

July 14, 1734. Gives and bequeaths "to my dear and Loving Wife Mary all and Singular the Money and Goods that was her own when or before I took her to be my Lawfull Wife."

Some of the wills lay stress upon the education to be given the children.

March, 1738. "Allow my wife to school my son, that is for to learn him to Read and writ English."

January 1, 1748. "To keep my two sons Andrew and Joseph and put them to School during her Widdowhood or till they can Read the Bible plain and Read and Write Bills and Bonds and Work the Golden Rule in Arithmatick Perfect."

May 12, 1748. "My daughters must learn to read the Bible plain, and to knit or make their own stockings."

October 14, 1748. "The children shall be learned to read out of the Old Testament."

August 14, 1746. "My son John shall be sent to school untill he be ground in Writing and Larned the Seven first rules of Arithmetick, and my son Thomas to be Educated with such Learning as my other sons are to be taught."

August 6, 1735. This will is dated at sea, "aboard the John and Marget," and is witnessed by her captain. He mentions "land on Peggy Crick in the County of Lancaster" which presumably means Pequea Creek, and directs, regarding his son, that "the money is to be bestowed upon his Learning to make him a Schoolar."

January 29, 1732-3. "Directs that my effects should be praised and valued by the Elders of the Meeting of ye Manonest, and divided amongst my children at the judgment of the Elders." To use a common Lancaster expression, "it wonders me" whether at the present any man belonging either to St. James, Trinity or the First Presbyterian, no matter how highly he might regard the vestries or elders of those churches, either as his friends or as business men, would place such power regarding his estate in their hands.

In this connection it may be interesting to note that every now and then money is left to various churches. In one case four are mentioned, "the Church of England in Lancaster, the Lutheran in Earl township near the Hog Swamp, the former Saue Schwamm, the Dutch Presbyterian near the Mill Crook, the Popish Church in Lancaster, each £2." This is in 1747. Regarding the "Hog Swamp" Mr. Diffenderffer tells me that the original name of our present village of New Holland was "Schwein (Saue) Swamp" from a piece of marshy land in the vicinity of the ridge upon which it is built. Later on it was known as Earlville, then as New Design—certainly names preferable to the first. Another legacy is to what is designated as "the German or Dutch Colonists Church or Meeting House for religious Worship in Lancaster." February 29, 1747-48.

There are, as was stated before, very few wills of women on record in those early days. As those in existence are generally, nay, almost invariably signed by a mark, one would naturally deduce the inability to write, while the men's wills almost always bear their signature. One woman, March 1, 1747-48, describes herself as "Spinster and Relict." Perhaps some legal mind can reconcile these two conditions. Careful mention is made of personal belongings, as for instance, February, 1741-42, the testatrix says "I appoint my Best Gown to my oldest daughter, and my floured Apron and Gold Ring to the other." Another, August, 4, 1737, bequeaths "a black stuff Jacket and a Yelowish Coloured Peticoate made in the German fashion to my God daughter Margaret," while a third directs "that such olde cloathes as are not mentioned shall be given to my servant Elizabeth."

One can but wonder sometimes what lies hidden behind these old testaments. Could we but "read between the lines," we might find stories of strange romance, tales of family feuds and disputes, which might prove of much interest, could we but unravel their mysteries. Here is one, September 26, 1741, "To my two daughters one shilling each, to my youngest son all my worldly substance, whatsoever Goods, Chattles Wearing Apparrell Lott and house and whatever else is or may be called mine." If there are other sons, they are not mentioned.

A very quaint statement is found on August 20, 1741. "Such Goods, Chattels and Debts as it hath pleased God far above my Deserts to Bestow upon me."

Very explicit are the following directions dated 20th day, 6th month, 1744. "I order my son to maintaine my well beloved wife his mother and find her Good and Sotisant meate Drink and Aparil and a hors to ride when she shall have Ocasion and a Room in the house which Roome is to be at the West End of the house on the Lower floor During her Natural Life. But if she Marrey then her above priviledges are leave and Be no more to her."

From the following it is evident that in those early days there was no W. C. T. U., and that the Province of Pennsylvania never had been declared dry.

September 12, 1739. "To my wife every year 12 bushels wheat. 8 Bushells of Malt, 20 pounds of Flour, 4 pounds of Wool, 100 pounds of Flesh Meat, 12 gallons distilled spirits, and fifty pounds in money."

November 3, 1762. "Give my wife Catharina the New House for her Residence during her natural Life nothing therein excepted and no man shall molest her therein. And every year 10 gallons brandy, two Barrels of Cyder, 10 bushels of Wheat." One's first impression on reading these was that there must have been a great thirst—until the fact came to light that at harvest time the reapers always expected their liquor, and provision was thus made to supply them.

Another will specifies that the wife shall have "the furniture of a Room, Consisting of a Chest of Draws one Round Table six Chairs a feather Bed Bolster Pillows Bed Cloaths and Bedstead."

One man bequeaths to his wife the property which she had received from her first husband, "to which," he states, "I am legally entitled."

August 1, 1733. Directs that the legacies be paid in "Irish Money."

April 19, 1734. "To each child a cow and a Calf, and one Shilling, said shilling to be added to each bequest."

January 29, 1738. Evidently the father believed in parental control, for he expressly ordains that "if my daughter marry contrary to her mother or other Ffrriends she forfeits her legacy." Perhaps a love-story lies behind this brief statement.

March 18, 1746-7. Here is a condition which does not seem fair to the mother. "My infant child shall be kept by my wife until November 1, and shall then be given to my father."

Here is another case where the right of the first born is ignored and set aside. April 20, 1745. "To my son Ffrances one english Shilling to be paid to him immediately after my decease, the same to my son Jos-hua, to my youngest son John all my Estate." Possibly the most charitable construction

to be placed upon this seemingly unfair distribution is that during the father's lifetime each son had received "the portion of goods that falleth to" him.

September 22, 1734. "I allow one shilling sterling to be given to my daughter Mary."

June 20, 1732. "To my daughter Mary my Gold Watch and Chain and Diamond Rings together with all my Plate Locked up in a Trunk now lying in the house of Thomas Leechs in Philadelphia, and my late wife's Cloaths." A legacy of a large tract of land is made to a certain man "in case he marries my daughter."

Another will leaves "money to grand daughter on condition she be sent by her parents within six months to some school belonging to the Congregation of the United Brethren till her age of 21 or Day of Marriage." He also leaves money "to repairing and reglazing the Church of England in Lancaster, and to the debts incurred by the United Brethren for building the new Stone School House near the Church in the Borough."

These former residents in what some of them call the "County of Lancaster" seem to have attached great value to their own personal belongings, especially their pewter, which they apparently prized as highly as we of the present day do our solid silver. One will mentions "one Big Pot, the large Pewther Dish, and the half of the rest of the Pewther, also My big Coat." Another mentions "The half of the puttor, one Creap Gown one quilted petticoat as alsoe a Brown Fleming Petticoat Plush Bricas and Silver knee Buckles, and a Pistol in Gould to each." A third leaves to his "daughter Elizabeth in Pewter two Dishes one Bason and Eleven Plates, two Copper Pots three Iron Pots and two pot Jacks." This last word was rather indefinite and it has been suggested that they were "pot racks," some of which are still in existence.

Still another mentions "my yelow Coot and Great Coot and hate and my Stoof Coot and Gecat and a pair of wistot stockings." Another legacy is of "Two Pewter Dishes, by Black Oak Chest, ye Brass Pan ye Brass Candlestick."

June, 1749. Here is part of a man's wardrobe. "Silver bukels brown cotton buckskin breeches and eoten Jacket great eot Chaker trousers."

August 1, 1741. Leaves "to wife Thirty yards 1000 Linning Cloath and to children each 13 pence 1 half penny."

May 8, 1748. The wife is to be provided with "firewood, 15 bushels wheat, 6 of Malt Three Barrells of Syder $\frac{1}{2}$ a Barrell of Stilled Ligure 100 pounds Meate either Bee/ or Pork, and the fruit of four Apple trees every year."

It was not my intention to give names but there is no objection to saying that the first will on record is that of Cadwalader Ellis, which was signed February 23, 1729. And the will of John Connally, signed March 11, 1747, leaves to his son John "my silver mounted sword and spurs." Would this indicate his having been in the Provincial Service?

Here this paper ends. It has been gathered from "a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore." Only the surface of a fruitful field has been skimmed over lightly, it may rest with another to reap a far richer harvest.

MINUTES OF THE NOVEMBER MEETING.

LANCASTER, Nov. 1.

The regular meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the Smith Memorial Library building, the president, Judge Charles L. Landis, presiding. The treasurer presented his report, which was received and approved. Owing to the illness of the librarian no report was received.

Dr. G. A. Harter, of Maytown, was elected a member of the society.

The president reported that the Ferree tablet had arrived, and was put in the custody of W. Y. Haldy, of this city, but that, owing to the lateness of the season, and also the present conditions existing in the county, it was deemed advisable to wait until spring for its unveiling, and that, in the meantime, the foundations would be put in, and Mr. Haldy would place the tablet upon the monument.

Miss Lottie Bausman reported that she was arranging and placing in order the manuscripts of the society, and also gave a list of the oldest original papers. It was suggested that many persons who had old letters and documents, prior to 1800, and who had no use for them, but would like to see them preserved, should be invited to place them in the custody of the society. A proclamation of Governor Brumbaugh, fixing Thursday, November 17, 1918, as William Penn Day, was received.

The following donations were also received and acknowledged:

A History of the Slave Trade, from A. B. Kreider; a Year Book of the Pennsylvania Society for 1918; Check list of the material in the Library of Congress on the European war; message of the Governor of Pennsylvania to the General Assembly; tablet of birth records of the Henchlinn family; old newspapers, from A. K. Hostetter; proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Volume 51.

The paper of the evening was read by Mrs. Mary N. Robinson, on "Curiosities of Some Old Wills." It was a very interesting paper, dealing with the queer disposition of interests in the olden times and the odd expressions contained in the old wills. It was very greatly appreciated by the society. It was discussed by Judge Landis, F. R. Diffenderffer, Miss Martha B. Clark, Miss Lottie Bausman, A. K. Hostetter and I. C. Arnold.

No meeting of the Society was held in October because of the prohibition placed on public gatherings by the Board of Health owing to an epidemic of influenza.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1918.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

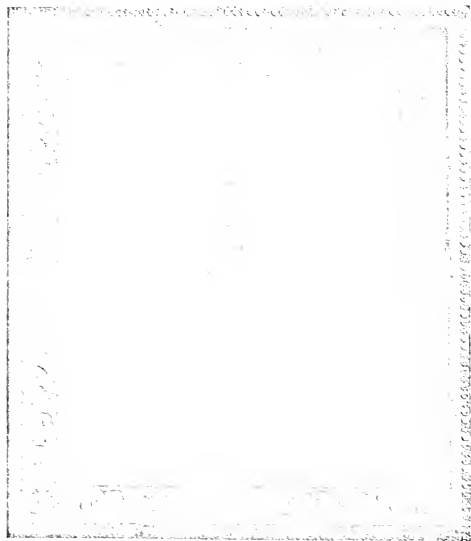
FULTON HALL AND ITS GRAVEN IMAGE.
MINUTES OF THE DECEMBER MEETING.

VOL. XXII. NO. 9.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1918



CHRISTOPHER HAGER, 1800-1868
PROJECTOR AND PROPRIETOR OF FULTON HALL

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BY WALTER C. HAGER.	
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FULTON HALL AND ITS GRAVEN IMAGE.

The erection of "Fulton Hall," in 1852, on the site of the old Lancaster County Prison, was one of the many constructive developments in Lancaster, Pa., which were a part of the larger prosperity throughout the United States, at the period following the discovery of gold in California.

Fulton Hall may be regarded as an integral part of the group of municipal and semi-public structures built at that time, including our present Court House, the Prison at the east end of the city, the three extensive Conestoga Cotton Mills, Franklin and Marshall College, Oddfellows' Hall and three of the larger churches. At this period, too, it is said that over a thousand residences were erected.

Dame Tradition contributes the following, which gives a hint of those prosperous days:

The late Frederiek Quade, one night on his doorstep, told the writer that he had lived in New York City early in 1852, within a house or two of Horace Greeley, who had persistently advised him (as he advised all other young men) to "Go West." So he, Quade, decided to follow the suggestion, if he went no further than Pittsburgh. Boarding a train, he found himself with a party of genial men from Lancaster, Pa., who were leaving Gotham, after evidently combining pleasure with business relative to the development of their home town, and who strongly advised him if he wanted to reach the booming city of the West, he should stop off at Lancaster, Pa. So persistent were these merry gentlemen that Quade stopped off, and stayed the night at "The Leopard" at the expense of John F. Schroeder. Quade the next morning found he was indeed in a city where extensive building operations were in progress, notably those mentioned above, and he procured work in connection with the Fulton Hall project.

The old Lancaster County jail, at King and Prince Sts., is associated in most minds as the scene of the massacre of the Conestoga Indians in 1763, as it was within its grim walls that the bloody act was perpetrated, about ninety years before it was abandoned, to make place for Fulton Hall. The deplorable occurrence of the massacre has been admirably chronicled in a recent paper by Miss Lottie M. Bausman.

The site of the old jail, as recorded in the deed to the projector of Fulton Hall, was "composed" in part "of a lot of ground, which Andrew Hamilton, and Anna Hamilton, his wife, by deed of the 16th day of May, 1730 A.D., recorded in the office for the recording of deeds in and for the county of Philadelphia, did grant and convey with two other lots, unto Caleb Pearse, John Wright, Thomas Edwards, and James Mitchell, in trust, for the use of the County of Lancaster, to erect, or cause to be erected thereon, a prison to

accommodate the public service of said county." The balance of the lot was deeded to the county by Mary Brown in June, 1829.

That it was proposed, at least three years before the erection of Fulton Hall, to abandon the old jail, is indicated by Ellis & Evans, in their history of Lancaster County, where they state that plans for the new prison in the east end of Lancaster, by John Haviland, were approved and adopted by the County Commissioners on January 30, 1849.

To provide legality for the sale of the old prison property, we find an interesting, and evidently special, "Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania" entitled "An Act relative to the Lancaster County Prison" approved on the 19th day of February, 1850, in which it is enacted "that the Commissioners of Lancaster County are hereby authorized, as soon as the removal of the prisoners from the present jail to the Lancaster County prison, to sell at public sale the present prison property."

We find further on record that, in pursuance of the above authority, the Lancaster County Commissioners, on the 5th day of April, 1852, at the public house of Lewis Sprecher "did sell same to Peter G. Eberman and Christopher Hager for the sum of Eight Thousand Four Hundred Dollars (\$8,400.00)" for which a deed was executed April 12th, 1852, recorded April 19th, 1852, Book X, Vol. 7, p. 549, to which we refer for further details.

About a week after the above sale, Christopher Hager bought from Peter Eberman and wife their half interest in the above property for Four Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$4,500.00), and thus he became sole owner. The property transferred is described as bounded on the three sides by King, Water and Prince Sts., with a frontage, on the latter, of 154 feet, the northern 52 feet of which was afterwards used for the Fulton Hall project, running back 148 feet to Water Street.

Ellis & Evans record that the prisoners first occupied the new prison at east end of city on September 12, 1851. On May 4, 1852, Christopher Hager took out a permit for the erection of Fulton Hall, which happened to be the same day on which the Commissioners of Lancaster County secured a permit for the building of our present court house. On the same day, May 4, 1852, workmen began tearing down the old prison, as noted in the public press at that time.

The architect for Fulton Hall was Samuel Sloane, and the style of the building was of such a character that to this day it is regarded as being fairly good style, having elements of the Italian treatment.

The building was admirably constructed by John Sener (1798-1864), brother of Gottlieb Sener, both of a distinguished local family of their craft as builders, who also built the Masonic Hall, Trinity Lutheran Church and many other of our prominent buildings. Some of the plans and specifications for Fulton Hall are still in the hands of the descendants of John Sener.

The cost of this extensive building was only about \$15,000 and of the ground \$3,300, which figures are interesting, when compared with values of to-day. When Christopher Hager sold his interest, as noted later, to the Fulton Hall Association, his estimated cost of the property, including furnishings, etc., was listed at \$21,324.08. At the foot of the memorandum containing the above figures, we find the following, which indicates the personal atten-

tion and close interest he had given to the erection of the Hall. He wrote:

"Now, when I estimate my expenses, for frequent visits to Philadelphia, and my personal attention, to construction, and of many other minor expenses, of which I have made no account, I think I can frankly say the cost of the hall is fully \$22,000.00."

In Ellis and Evans' History of Lancaster County is the statement that part of the old jail building was included in Fulton Hall, and, judging from the present appearance of the lower portion of the Water Street wall of the opera house, it would seem that the materials of the old jail had been used to construct that wall, at least.

The first intimation in the public press which we have of the purpose for which the old jail property had been purchased appeared in the *Lancaster Examiner and Herald* of May 5, 1852 (about a month after the purchase), which states:

"Fulton Hall."

"The new opera house to be erected on the old jail property by Christopher Hager, Esq., is to be called Fulton Hall, in honor of Robert Fulton, the discoverer of the power of steam" (as applied to navigation). "a native of Lancaster County. The proprietor has evinced a laudable pride in the commemoration of one whom Lancaster County may feel pride in claiming as one of her most distinguished sons. The hall is to be 53 feet in frontage on Prince Street, 148 feet in depth, and three stories high. The first floor room is intended for political meetings, county conventions, etc. The second is to be fitted up more elaborately, and to be used for lectures and entertainments of a social nature. The third is to be occupied by societies. We have heard that the Red Man are considering occupying rooms here. The workmen began tearing down yesterday, and by the 10th of September we are informed we may have the pleasure of hearing Jenny Lind in Fulton Hall."

The work of building Fulton Hall must have proceeded very rapidly, for on August 4th (only three months later) the following appeared in the same paper:

"The Odd Fellows of the city intend getting up a grand ball on the evening of the dedication of their hall on the 2d of September. The ball will be held in Mr. Hager's new city hall, providing their building be not finished in time."

And the following appeared September 1, 1852:

"Dedication of Odd Fellows' Hall in This City Tomorrow," and further stated that the levee and meeting will be held in the new city hall on Prince Street, indicating that Odd Fellows' Hall had not been completed.

The *Examiner and Herald* on October 20, 1852, devoted three columns to the opening of Fulton Hall from which we quote the following:

"Opening of City Hall."

"The Principal Address Being Made by Judge Hayes."

"Fulton Hall was formally opened to the public on the evening of October 14, 1852. Fifteen hundred tickets were gratuitously distributed by the proprietor."

The hall was described as "admirably furnished and in all respects of comfort and beauty one of the best rooms of its kind in the state. A great desideratum has been supplied through the enterprise of a public-spirited gentleman, who we hope may reap plentifully from the investment."

"The Philharmonic Society and the Lancaster Band supplied the music."

Judge Hayes in his remarks referred to the fact that a few years prior there was a disposition to infuse new life into our city, and that in 1847, the Conestoga Cotton Mill having been erected, began operations; the new county prison at a cost of \$111,000 had been completed; three large churches had been built, and two cotton factories had been added to No. 1. He stated that a thousand dwellings had been erected, and 5,000 inhabitants added to our population. Judge Hayes continued by saying that, "from the then present condition of Lancaster, it was evident that a great desideratum for our city was a town hall for concerts and other musical entertainments, lectures and various other assemblies."

In voicing the principles which recognized the need of recreation by the people of our city, which was satisfied by the erection of Fulton Hall, the judge stated:

"The desire for recreation follows long continued effort, as naturally as night follows day. The municipal corporations in Europe understand this principle, and provide entertainment in varied detail."

He said that "For want of earlier accommodations such as Fulton Hall, the opportunity was lost for hearing in Lancaster the 'Nightingale of the North,' Jenny Lind. But now being equipped, we will soon have the pleasure of hearing the matchless violin of Ole Bull."

A news item appeared October 27, 1852, stating that "Ole Bull gave concerts in Fulton Hall on Thursday and Saturday of previous week, and a Philharmonic Concert was given Friday evening." The latter society gave concerts from time to time. That numerous entertainments, especially of a musical character, were given during the winter of 1852 is probable.

That lighter entertainments were included in the program we see from the note that the Philadelphia Glee Club gave a series of entertainments, and that Virginia Fuleroid, unrivalled Dansense, accompanied the troupe.

Also, the following announcement:

EXTRAORDINARY ENTERTAINMENT

Kendall & Dixon's Ethiopian Minstrels

This renowned band of entertainers, the first in the United States, will appear October 15th in one of their inimitable entertainments.

To show the many uses to which Fulton Hall was put in the early days we cite the following:

In a Lancaster paper of November 17, 1852, appeared the line "The Presbyterian Congregation Worships in Fulton Hall," doubtless when the church was being rebuilt.

And again in the *Inland Daily* of May 30, 1853, the following:

"The Formal opening of Franklin and Marshall College will take place on June 7, 1853, at Fulton Hall, when addresses will be delivered by Judge

Hayes, Dr. Nevin and Bishop Potter. All of the officials of the city to be present."

We also note—"The June term (1853) of the Court of Common Pleas convened in Fulton Hall." This was doubtless during the erection of the present court-house.

According to the newspapers, in March, 1851, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was produced, which calls to our attention the fact that this dramatic anti-slavery production appeared on the stage in Lancaster seven years prior to the outbreak of the Civil War.

In the same year appeared Charles Shoppelrie from Paris, said to be the rival of Ole Bull, and Miss Lucy Stone of Massachusetts delivered two lectures in Fulton Hall, on the subject "Woman's Rights." The year following, Gottschalk, the American pianist, appeared and Madam Parodi gave her grand concert. Ole Bull gave a return concert in February, 1856. The same month we find the following in the *Inland Daily*:

"Horace Greeley, the old white hat philosopher, will deliver his lecture, 'Impressions of Europe,' in Fulton Hall." This reference to Greeley puts him in Lancaster very much earlier than is noted on the tablet at Hotel Brunswick.

In March, 1856, John B. Gough delivered his lecture on temperance in Fulton Hall, and the appetites of his hearers were so whetted that he repeated it the following month, and again the following May.

Tradition tells us that Adelina Patti sang at Fulton Hall at an early period of her career, for it was as a prodigy that she appeared.

Fulton Hall was naturally used for all sorts of entertainments, including church fairs, balls, exhibitions, teachers' institutes, graduation exercises of Franklin and Marshall College, also the High School Commencement exercises, and for many occasions of political interest.

A long line of distinguished actors, orators, and musicians appeared. These included the Davenport family, who, in a series of Shakespearian Plays, opened the Opera House when it came under the management of Mr. B. Yecker. Here, too, the inimitable Joe Jefferson, Booth, Barrett, and other distinguished actors, appeared,—in later years Madam Modjeska, the celebrated Polish actress.

It was at the Fulton Opera House that, within the past few years, Woodrow Wilson, now President of the United States, received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Franklin and Marshall College.

We hesitate to mention that it was there also that Count von Bernstorff, Ambassador from Germany to the United States, was similarly honored, of course before the disclosure of his nefarious conduct.

The writer remembers having been shown a manuscript book by Mr. B. Yecker containing the engagements of Fulton Hall, covering a long period of years, but unfortunately, this book seems to have been lost, and we regret exceedingly not having it at our disposal in connection with this paper, as it would have revealed many important and interesting occasions.

Our local historian, F. R. Diffenderffer, in his interesting and instructive paper, "Early Lancaster Playbills and Playhouses," recorded that "Mechanics Hall or Mechanics Institute on the first square of South Queen Street was fitted up as a theatre and held its place until the site of the old jail on North

Prince Street was converted into Fulton Opera House, where dramatic entertainments and indeed everything in the way of important public entertainments have mostly been held ever since."

Prior to October 8, 1855, Christopher Hager and wife by various deeds conveyed various undivided interests in the Fulton Hall property on North Prince Street to John F. Schroeder, Wm. B. Fordney, Nathaniel Ellmaker, Reah Frazer, Thomas E. Franklin, John F. Long, Christian Kieffer, John Black, Richard McGraun, Michael Barry, Henry Christ, Patrick Kelly, Michael Malone, David Longenecker, Patrick McEvoy and Jacob Bausman.

On October 8, 1855, same date, the above persons conveyed all their right, title, and interest in "The Fulton Hall Property" on Prince Street to the "Fulton Hall Association of the City of Lancaster" (reference Deed Book 8, Vol. 8, Page 372).

The Fulton Hall Association was incorporated by special act of Pennsylvania Legislature May 7, 1856. (See page 622.) The members' names in charter are practically the same as the parties above mentioned.

A deed for adjoining lot in 1865 showed that Christopher Hager was still president of the association.

September 7, 1865, the stockholders authorized the sale of the property and the association sold same to Hilaire Zaeppel and Blasius Yecker.

Following the death of Blasius Yecker in 1904, the "Fulton Opera House Company" was organized and has been in operation to the present time, under the management by Charles Yecker, his son.

Many interesting records of this last period might be added, which the length of the paper does not permit.

A unique and interesting feature of Fulton Hall is THE WOODEN IMAGE OF ROBERT FULTON above its doorway.

Of the thousands of people who have entered or passed Fulton Hall, probably few were cognizant of the statue of the world-wide celebrity in the niche over the doorway. And, when we note that this image portrays Robert Fulton, a native of Lancaster County, we realize that many might have been interested in it.

Then, too, be it remembered, the image is unique in being Lancaster's only portrait statue in public view. The writer, after passing for years this graven image, became curious as to its origin. Inquiry was made of the late John F. Sener, whose father, John Sener, had built Fulton Hall, and probably placed the statue in its niche. He knew only that it was carved in cedar wood, of which figure-heads of ships are made, but referred to Frederick Quade, who had been employed upon the building when it was placed.

About that time came a letter from the venerable artist, both sculptor and painter, the late J. Augustus Beck of Harrisburg, but originally of Lancaster County, inquiring what had become of the statue of Fulton, which stood in a niche in the front of Fulton Hall, and he continued:

"I can tell you who carved that figure. It was a stone cutter from Philadelphia, named Hugh Cannon. I was in his studio where he carved both in wood and marble."

The files of the *Intelligencer* revealed, in issue of March 21, 1854, two years after the erection of Fulton Hall, that "A splendid statue of Robert



STATUE OF FULTON ON FACADE OF FULTON HALL, LANCASTER, PA.

CARVED BY HUGH CANNON

Fulton was on Thursday placed in its appropriate niche. It attracted much attention, and was carved by Mr. Cannon, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Beck wrote that, when he, Beck, was an apprentice in 1818 with the late Major Howell on East King Street (next Lane's Store), Hugh Cannon was working there, and at that time, Cannon had a high reputation in Philadelphia in his craft. Charles Howell had brought him to Lancaster about that date, probably in connection with some monumental work.

That this man Cannon had marked talent and considerable distinction as a sculptor, is evident from the fact that he is represented in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia by marble busts of Henry Clay, Nicholas Biddle, and of the sculptor himself. Mr. Beck also related that Cannon executed a marble bust of Frederick Groff, engineer, which was placed under a monumental canopy at Fairmount Water Works, Philadelphia.

The Hon. W. U. Hensel, at the time of the Lancaster Portrait Exhibition in 1912, took great interest in tracing an early portrait of Nicholas Biddle by Jacob Eicholtz, Lancaster's greatest portrait painter, and now we find another interesting association in the fact that Hugh Cannon, who carved our statue of Robert Fulton for Lancaster, also carved a marble portrait bust of the same distinguished Philadelphian, Nicholas Biddle.

Edward Biddle, Esq., art critic, recently wrote us that we are indeed right as to the bust of Nicholas Biddle having been carved by Hugh Cannon, and that he possesses a letter from Cannon to Nicholas Biddle, requesting him to inspect the finished work. He also wrote that Cannon was employed by Strothens (the elder) of Philadelphia.

Mr. Beck wrote that Hugh Cannon had a brother who, when in the employ of Leonard and Bear of Lancaster, carved two unique gate posts, now at Woodward Hill Cemetery. They are of grey Pieton Stone, and each is surmounted by a carved human head of solemn visage, probably representing Memory and Sorrow. These gate posts guard the entrance to the lot on which is the grave of the late Hon. W. U. Hensel.

Mr. Beck wrote that he visited Hugh Cannon in Philadelphia in 1851, at his studio, which was a carriage house where several wooden images were under way. He learned nothing of Cannon's nationality, but wrote that his visage was more Irish than Scotch, and did not learn whether he was born in America or not.

While our statue of Fulton by Cannon may not be a great work of art, yet it is far above others of the class to which it belongs, such as that of Washington in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and one of same subject in our own Masonic Hall, Lancaster.

Our image of Fulton is an interesting and decorative work. There is good characterization and dignity. The pose is somewhat stiff, and the scroll in hand a conventional feature, but the artist's admirable use of a military cloak gives a richness to the composition which is artistic and effective.

There is a rugged treatment of the head and hair which is strong in effect and is very similar to that used by Howard Roberts in his statue of Fulton which stands under the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, a companion piece to Miss Blanche Nevin's statue of General Muhlenburg.

It would be interesting to know which of the then existing portraits of

Fulton was the basis of Cannon's Fulton, for of course it was not done from life, as Fulton died in 1815. There is quite a marked similarity in the likeness as portrayed by Cannon in 1852, and Roberts about 1880, and both probably based their work on the celebrated bust by Jean Houdon (1741-1828), and the oil portrait by Benjamin West, president of the Royal Academy.

The Philadelphia sculptor Rush was a noted producer of wooden images while Fulton lived, but we know of none of this subject by him.

The statue is in remarkably good preservation, considering that it is of wood, and exposed to the weather since March, 1854.

As to the cost of this work of art, we find in a statement of value of Fulton Hall Property, made when same was transferred to the Fulton Hall Association, as follows: "Estimated cost of statue of Fulton, together with some rough casting on Water Street, etc., \$375," so that we may assume that the sculptor Cannon received between \$300 and \$375 for his production.

At the time of the recent Hudson-Fulton Celebration in New York, attention was called to the statue of Fulton on Lancaster Fulton Opera House facade.

It might be noted that the continued interest of J. Augustus Beck in our wooden image of Fulton was probably due in part to the fact that he, while a student of sculpture in Rome, about 1856, contemplated the execution of a marble statue of Fulton for Lancaster City.

Frederick Quade told the following anecdote about our statue of Fulton:

On the day that the crate containing the wooden image had arrived, and was standing on the sidewalk in front of the Hall entrance, Quade told Mr. Hager, the proprietor, that the workmen found it impossible to get along amicably with the foreman, as he was constantly getting into a high dudgeon, and asked what could be done about it. The reply came promptly that they might petrify the old man, and put him in the niche, and send the statue of Fulton back to Philadelphia.

Fortunately, the suggestion was not practicable, so the graven image of Robert Fulton was ensconced in its niche on the facade of Fulton Hall, to memorialize a world-wide celebrity, who was a native of Lancaster County.

As Fulton Hall, and as Fulton Opera House, our playhouse has for sixty-five years been the gathering place of the people of Lancaster for entertainment, instruction, social functions, celebrations, and for many other events, so that as originally projected, it has contributed greatly to the welfare and happiness of the people of Lancaster and its vicinity.

MINUTES OF THE DECEMBER MEETING.

LANCASTER, PA., December 6, 1918.

A very interesting meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library, with President Charles I. Landis occupying the chair. The attendance was large. Treasurer A. K. Hostetter reported a balance of \$124.01 in the treasury after all bills had been paid. Librarian Harry Stehman, Jr., presented the following report:

The following donations have been received for the Society during the past month:

A Civil War sword, photographic plates of numerous rare local scenes and incidents, a shoemaker's shoulder-stick and a pair of old spectacles, from C. E. Emmons. Official documents of local historical interest from Dr. S. P. Heilman of Lebanon. Miscellaneous old papers from D. C. Haverstick. Account of Pierpont Burying Ground in Maryland, from Dr. George C. Keidel. Sketch of the Shirk family, from Jacob L. Krone of San Francisco. A French book by Fenelon. A Check list of collections of personal papers in historical societies, university and public libraries, and other learned institutions in the United States, from the Library of Congress. English War Cabinet Report for the Year 1917. Bulletin 61, Society of American Ethnology, from the Smithsonian Institute. The November Linden Hall Echo.

The following exchanges have come to hand: American Philosophical Society proceedings. American Jewish Historical Society Publications. Annual reports of Western Reserve Historical Society. Washington Historical Quarterly, October. Wisconsin Magazine of History, September. Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine. German American Annals. University of California Publications. The Pennsylvania Magazine (January and April).

Under head of new business Miss Bausman reported the Index was ready to be printed and on motion it was decided to have the Index include Volume 22.

Walter C. Zell, of No. 238 East Lemon street, was nominated for membership in the organization.

It was the occasion of the annual nomination of officers and the following were named: President, Hon. Charles I. Landis; First Vice President, F. R. Diffenderffer, Litt.D.; Second Vice President, H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.; General Secretary, C. B. Hollinger; Assistant Secretary, John L. Summy; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Martha B. Clark; Treasurer, A. K. Hostetter; Librarian, Harry Stehman, Jr.; and Executive Committee: G. F. K. Erisman, D. B. Landis, George Steinman, Mrs. Sarah D. Carpenter, Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb, L. B. Herr, Mrs. Mary N. Robinson, D. F. Magee, Esq., J. C. Arnold, Esq., and Prof. H. H. Beck. The election will be held in December.

An especially well-written and informing paper, "Fulton Hall and Its Graven Image," by Walter C. Hager, held the close attention of the audience throughout its reading and led to an interesting general discussion. Mr. Hager traced in most engaging manner the story of Lancaster's famous play-house from its very beginnings to the present day. Faithful research had brought him a wealth of material which he handled in a masterly manner. The structure was erected on the site of the old Lancaster jail by Christopher Hager, grandfather of the author of the paper, the year 1852 marking the start of building operations.

In the general discussion which followed F. R. Diffenderfer called attention to the fact that the massacre of the Conestoga Indians by the Paxtang boys did not occur on the site of the Fulton Opera House, but in a part of the jail known as "the comfort house," on the lot of ground immediately adjoining.

A vote of thanks was extended Mr. Hager for the paper, which was discussed by Judge Landis, F. R. Diffenderfer, D. F. Magee, A. K. Hostetter, D. B. Landis and others.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

INDEX NUMBER

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

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